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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AN [VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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The Daily Commercial.

Allegheny County Official Vote.

The total vote polled in Allegheny county on Tuesday was 25,728, or 2,053 less than for Governor in 1862. The Union vote on Tuesday was 16,083, and the opposition vote 9,645—Union majority, 6,438. Gen. MOORHEAD, our present Representative in Congress, has a majority of 8,620 over his opponent, Mr. HOPKINS, being a gain of 1,261 on the vote of 1862. Mr. WILLIAMS, in the Twenty-third district, is re-elected to Congress by a handsome majority, having led his competitor 2,818 votes in the Allegheny county vote, which will be increased by the returns from Armstrong and Butler counties.

The loyal men of Allegheny county have reason to feel proud of the result of Tuesday's election. It indicates that beyond a doubt the majority for LINCOLN and JOHNSON in November will be greater than the majority of 1860, when the county gave 8,907 for Mr. LINCOLN. The friends of the government have a month before them in which to work for the triumph of the Union ticket, and as the late election has proved that the opponents of liberty and union are thoroughly organized to defeat the restoration of peace through the suppression of armed rebellion by the force of arms, no time should be lost in marshaling and concentrating the Union forces at home to finally disperse the already shattered and broken columns of the Northern sympathizers with rebellion. The smoke of the late contest has cleared away, and the condition of the field is highly favorable for the Union cause. The opposition have been placed almost *hors du combat*, and all that is required to put an end to rebellion sympathizers at home is to concentrate and move *en masse* to the ballot box, and a glorious Union victory will be the result.

The Usurpation of Extraordinary and Dangerous Powers Not Granted by the Constitution.

Such is one of the charges upon which President LINCOLN has been arraigned by the Chicago Convention, and which the people must pass judgment upon at the great national tribunal on the Eighth of November. The specifications of the charge are to be found in the fourth resolution of the Platform, and consist, in part, of the subversion of the civil by military law, arbitrary arrests, and suspension of *habeas corpus*. Without admitting that these allegations *as charged* are true, we say that the military law has been employed in special cases to which the civil law would not apply. The Copperheads charge Mr. LINCOLN with violating the Constitution in all such cases, while loyal men believe that the *necessity* of the country justified and legalized his acts.

A question involving the right of the country to use the means necessary to its defense in times of imminent and impending danger, is too vitally important to be yielded without an inquiry into the nature and source of the fatal restriction which is to deprive a nation of the power of self-preservation. The proposition contended for by the Copperheads is, that the President, to whose protection are committed the country, and the lives, property and liberties of its citizens, may not declare martial law (which is the general point embracing all the charges against Mr. LINCOLN) when it is ascertained that its exercise, and it alone, can save all from total destruction. It is contended that in such an awful conjuncture of circumstances, the President must abandon all to the mercy of the enemy, because he is not authorized to elevate the military above the civil authorities, and that, too, when it is certain that nothing but the power of the military law can save the civil laws and the Constitution of the country from complete annihilation. This is the conclusion to which the position of the Copperheads necessarily conducts us.

It is not necessary to refer to particular cases in which these powers have been exercised. In every instance in which military law has been employed, it was already established that the civil law did not furnish as complete and speedy a remedy as the case demanded. In no instance was this power exercised where the person accused had not been guilty of throwing obstacles in the way of the Government in its efforts to destroy the rebellion and save the country. In each case *necessity* justified and legalized the act. The right of *necessity* has been vindicated by some of the ablest statesmen, and we think it is too late to deny it, and being right, the exercise of military power under it cannot be in violation of the Constitution. We hold that there are exigencies in the history of nations as well as individuals when necessity becomes the paramount law to which all other considerations must yield. It is that great first law of nature, which authorizes a man to defend his life, his person, his wife and children, at all hazards, and by every means in his power.

But this law of necessity is denied by the Copperheads. They argue that in times of great danger, as well as in times of peace, the strict letter of the Constitution must be adhered to, and that the Constitution does not authorize the exercise of the powers which they have denounced. This is the position of their Platform, their public speakers, and their journals, including their organ in this city. Outside the law of necessity, which is the law of nature, we hold, in general, that the power given in the Constitution to "suppress insurrections," justifies all the means necessary to accomplish that end.

Mr. Hopkins and Our Soldiers.

We have received a note from JAMES H. HOPKINS, Esq., late opposition candidate for Congress in this district, in which he denies having said of our army "they are an armed rabble and mob, whom I will not legalize by calling an army." He proceeds to say that in referring to "arbitrary arrests," he remarked that "those persons who would batter in a man's door at midnight and drag him from his family and home were committing an unauthorized and unlawful act, and hence were no more than an armed mob, and their acts could not be legalized by calling them soldiers." We give Mr. HOPKINS the benefit of his written statement, but we are assured from trustworthy sources that he made, in his speech, no specific allusions or discriminations between our soldiers in the field fighting the enemy in the front, and those on detailed service fighting the enemy in the rear. The assertion was a general one, applicable to all our soldiers. But admitting that he did not have reference to our brave men in the field, but to those doing service in the military departments of the North, the slander is doubly atrocious. The men on detailed duty have received honorable wounds in battle, a body of men that is recognized in every civilized country as the legion of honor. If they are "an armed mob," with what epithet will Mr. HOPKINS stigmatize those now facing the enemy?

The Anti-Liquor Law Association of New York, in an address to the people of that State, advocates the re-election of Gov. Seymour.

We have good promises from this State, (Pa.) but defeat there is to be looked for as the result of the frauds in which the radical party deal so largely.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* dealt out the above sentence on Tuesday morning. Henceforth we suppose that loyalty to the Government is fraud—that to go to the polls and vote in support of the Administration suppressing the rebellion is fraud—that to speak the truth is fraud—that to act honestly is fraud—that to entertain a strict regard for public decency is fraud—that to resolve upon defeating the secret plottings of Knights of the Golden Circle and Sons of Liberty against our Government is fraud—that to abandon the Copperhead party is fraud—that to despise traitors is fraud—that to go ourselves or send others to the army is fraud—that to be proud of the nation is fraud, in short that everything which constitutes manly dignity and force of moral character is fraud. We can remember when the *Journal of Commerce* was compelled to put out the "Stars and Stripes" in front of their building, at the bidding of a crowd of loyal men, many of whom have since died in defense of their country. Shortly after that memorable occasion the *Journal*, owing to its disloyalty to the government, was admonished to be more decent or it would not be permitted to go through the post office. In this event one of its editors was withdrawn for the purpose of insuring the required decency. We mean, it was said that he had withdrawn, but he boasted in religious circles that he had not, and it is well known that he never withdrew. Was not this a fraud—a fraud to cover the iniquity of treason? The *Journal* may continue to talk of fraud in connection with the lovers of their country, but it echoes only the tones of its own unworthy and Copperhead treason.

Next Congress.

The October elections have settled that the Union party will have a strong majority in the next Congress. The sure gain of five Congressmen in Pennsylvania, of eight in Ohio, and of four in Indiana—without taking into account the doubtful districts—it is virtually certain cannot be overcome by any Congressional gains the Copperheads can possibly make in the remaining Congressional elections, most of which will take place next month. But to obtain the ascendancy in the next house of Representatives, they would not only have to overcome this, but also gain enough more to overbalance the twenty-five Union majority of the present House, which not even the most visionary Copperhead can imagine possible. The next Congress is now made perfectly secure to the Union party. This is of immense account. It insures the thorough co-operation of the legislative with the executive branch of the Government in the great work of restoring the Union in case President LINCOLN is re-elected; and it also insures that, even if the Chicago nominee should by any chance succeed, no scheme of concession to the rebels can be consummated.

The Soldiers' Vote.

The Return Judges who assembled at the Court House yesterday, should bear in mind that they must re-assemble on the 28th inst., for the purpose of receiving and counting the soldiers' vote. This is a highly important duty, and it is to be hoped that no one will neglect the duty devolving upon him, else through his recklessness votes of some of our brave soldiers may have been polled in vain. Remember the day, Friday, October 28th at ten o'clock, at the Court House.

The Cumberland (Md.) *Union* reports that a male child, son of Mr. Eversole, near Big Capon, was recently born without arms or feet. The child is otherwise well formed and perfectly healthy.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

Four to One Against the Copperheads

PARTIAL RETURNS.

McClellanism Nowhere in the Army.

WASHINGTON, October 14.

The following is the vote among the Pennsylvania regiments, so far as heard from in the Army of the Potomac: 15th Pa. Vols.—Union 52; Democratic, 50. 114th—Union, 140; Democratic, 25. 211th—Union, 286 majority. 203d—Union, 65 majority. 207th—Union, 306 majority. Second Corps Headquarters—Union, 37 majority. Tenth Corps Headquarters—Union, 31 majority. 100th Pennsylvania Volunteers—Union, 29; Democratic, 18. 45th Pennsylvania Volunteers—Union, 95; Democratic, 14. 118th—Union, 93; Democratic, 39. 121st—Union, 76; Democratic, 5. 109th—Union, 188; Democratic, 65. 142d—Union, 134; Democratic, 34. 143d—Union, 112; Democratic, 32. 150th—Union, 80; Democratic, 22. 155th—Union, 276; Democratic, 83. 119th—Union, 66; Democratic, 33. 57th—Union, 67; Democratic, 11. 97th—Union, 86; Democratic, 34. 203d—Union, 387 majority. 99th—Union, 91; Democratic, 51. 31st—Union, 31. Democratic, 5. 5th—Union, 82; Democratic, 34; 145th—Union, 27; Democratic, 3. 140th—Union, 119; Democratic, 32. 68th—Union, 71 majority. 6th Battery Pennsylvania Artillery—Union, 1; Democratic, 13. 1st Camp Distribution, Union, 381; Democrat, 65.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—The vote in the Clairsville Hospital among the Pennsylvania soldiers was Union, 43; Democratic, 1. That of the 20th Cavalry—Union, 138; Democratic, 69. Total—Union, 138; Democratic, 69.

WASHINGTON, October 14.

Secretary Stanton has received returns from twenty-four Pennsylvania regiments, which give 3,350 Union and 550 Democratic votes.

Rumored Removals in the Army.

THEY ARE PURE FABRICATIONS.

Designed to Advance Price of Gold.

A REMOVAL WILL SOON TAKE PLACE.

NEW YORK, October 14.

The *Commercial* says: "The gamblers in Wall street have been running gold up to-day with a story that Grant has removed both Meade and Warren from their commands. This is a pure fabrication, started from Washington. This appears in the *Independent* and Cincinnati *Gazette*. When the authors of these letters say that Grant is dissatisfied with Meade and Warren, they state that which is untrue. Did we deem it best to publish the substance of a conversation with General Grant last week, the people would readily understand who he blames in connection with the movements on the James. That a removal of somebody will soon take place there is little doubt."

Moseby's Guerrillas Operating.

Murder of Pennsylvania Soldiers,

WASHINGTON, October 14.

A gang of Moseby's guerrillas in strong force, yesterday made an attack on the outer picket of the 2d District Columbia regiment stationed at White Plains, on the Manassas Railroad. The guard of eight men were captured and the officer in command was shot in several places and abandoned to his fate. Two privates of the 6th Pennsylvania heavy artillery were killed by guerrillas yesterday between Acotink and Burke's station.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.

A small body of Moseby's guerrillas crossed the Potomac into Montgomery county, Maryland, during the last twenty-four hours. Some three hundred penetrated as far as Adamstown to-day. They have, it is understood, been driven back.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, October 14.

Numerous rumors are afloat concerning the missing steamer Roanoke. It is generally believed she has been captured and taken into Wilmington, to be used as a blockade runner or privateer. She was in good condition, and reported fast.

Nothing has been heard from the brig Vision since she was spoken half way across the Atlantic. She is over one hundred days out.

Gold at 10:15 p. m., after Evening Board, was 217½.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says Government has no official confirmation of the rebel report of the capture of Rome and 3,000 negroes.

Destruction of Choctaw Light House.

NEW YORK, October 14.

On the morning of the 5th a party of men from the Rebel rain Albemarle, came down in a launch with the intention of capturing the dispatch boat plying between the Federal fleet in Albemarle Sound and Roanoke Island, and also intending to blow up the powder schooner lying close by, but our forces hearing of the plan frustrated them. They, however, succeeded in destroying the Choctaw light house, situated eight miles north of Roanoke Island in Croatan Sound, and taking the light keeper and wife prisoners.

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

The Return Judges for the several districts in Allegheny county, met in the United States Court room, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving and counting the vote cast on Tuesday last. The Board was organized by calling Col. Alexander Hilands to the Chair and appointing Col. D. C. Hultz, and Wm. H. Barker, Esq., Secretaries. The following are the official figures:

CONGRESSIONAL AND SENATE.

DISTRICTS.	CONGRESS. J. K. Moorhead, U.	CONGRESS. J. H. Hopkins, D.	CONGRESS. Thos. Williams, U.	CONGRESS. W. J. Kountz, D.	SENATE. T. J. Bigham, U.	SENATE. J. R. McClintock, D.
PITTSBURGH.						
First Ward	461	143	.....	.....	450	176
Second Ward	380	139	.....	.....	391	142
Third Ward, 1st prct.	318	208	.....	.....	314	207
Third Ward, 2d pct.	174	635	.....	.....	167	621
Fourth Ward	434	185	.....	.....	436	187
Fifth Ward, 1st pct.	193	198	.....	.....	195	198
Fifth Ward, 2d pct.	335	531	.....	.....	335	526
Sixth Ward	703	354	.....	.....	696	366
Seventh Ward	268	128	.....	.....	268	123
Eighth Ward	383	214	.....	.....	380	210
Ninth Ward	427	206	.....	.....	434	208
ALLEGHENY.						
First Ward	.....	.....	628	126	622	182
Second Ward	.....	.....	625	287	622	290
Third Ward, 1st pct.	.....	.....	539	125	536	128
Third Ward, 2d pct.	.....	.....	213	251	208	177
Fourth Ward, 1st pct.	.....	.....	630	196	630	207
Fourth Ward, 2d pct.	.....	.....	245	175	243	173
BOROUGHS.						
East Birmingham	357	254	.....	.....	360	253
Lawrenceville, 1st p.	165	179	.....	.....	168	178
Lawrenceville, 2d pct	226	183	.....	.....	219	185
Birmingham, 1st pct	195	150	.....	.....	190	152
Birmingham, 2d pct.	229	178	.....	.....	228	177
South Pittsburgh	208	122	.....	.....	205	125
Monongahela	208	122	.....	.....	205	125
West Elizabeth	49	12	.....	.....	48	11
Elizabeth	107	57	.....	.....	107	58
Sewickley	.....	.....	114	13	112	18
M'Keesport	248	117	.....	.....	248	122
Tarentum	.....	.....	94	29	93	30
West Pittsburgh	111	72	.....	.....	110	73
Temperanceville	151	147	.....	.....	154	144
Sharpsburg	.....	.....	164	133	168	134
Duquesne	.....	.....	182	102	182	103
Manchester	.....	.....	351	180	345	187
TOWNSHIPS.						
Harrison	.....	.....	71	30	70	31
Marshall	.....	.....	29	73	29	74
Scott	106	51	.....	.....	106	51
Wilkins	326	90	.....	.....	326	91
Union	144	102	.....	.....	142	103
Fawn	.....	.....	62	19	63	19
Shaler	.....	.....	216	118	213	123
Neville	46	2	.....	.....	46	2
North Fayette	122	83	.....	.....	120	86
Upper St. Clair	73	56	.....	.....	70	55
East Deer	.....	.....	110	30	110	30
Hampton	.....	.....	80	56	82	56
Richland	.....	.....	74	24	73	25
M'Clure	.....	.....	154	84	138	79
Crescent	18	34	.....	.....	18	34
Sewickley	.....	.....	75	31	77	30
M'Candless	.....	.....	65	69	68	68
Plum	138	78	.....	.....	141	75
Ross	.....	.....	151	107	153	108
Baldwin	181	117	.....	.....	181	118
Franklin	.....	.....	47	61	46	62
Moon	102	98	.....	.....	102	98
Robinson	194	88	.....	.....	202	86
Mifflin	251	260	.....	.....	253	261
Elizabeth	446	175	.....	.....	457	176
Penn	199	57	.....	.....	199	57
Collins	280	130	.....	.....	269	110
Pitt	249	146	.....	.....	248	146
South Fayette	140	41	.....	.....	146	42
Lower St. Clair	276	360	.....	.....	297	328
Indiana	.....	.....	161	132	161	135
West Deer	.....	.....	121	39	121	38
Plum	.....	.....	176	49	170	53
Reserve	.....	.....	111	64	111	64
Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	177	172
Findley	97	121	.....	.....	98	120
Charliers	85	99	.....	.....	87	97
Jefferson	118	99	.....	.....	118	102
Versailles	154	142	.....	.....	156	140
Pine	105	73	.....	.....	104	73
Peebles, 1st pct.	232	58	.....	.....	231	63
Peebles, 2d pct.	93	50	.....	.....	93	52
Snowden	137	67	.....	.....	136	71

CONGRESS.—Moorhead, (U.) 16,537; Hopkins, (D.) 6,917—Union majority, 3,620. Williant, (U., 15,48; Kountz, (D.) 2,728—Union majority, 2,818. Whole Union vote in the county, 16,083; whole Democratic vote, 9,645; total vote in county, 25,728; total vote at last Governor's election, 27,781; decrease since last year, 2,053.

SENATE.—Bigham, (U.) 16,114; McClintock, (D.) 9,775—majority, 6,339.

ASSEMBLY.

DISTRICTS.	Jno. P. Glass, U.	R. A. Colville, U.	H. B. Herron, U.	Alfred Slick, U.	Saml. Chadwick, U.	O. Y. McCarty, U.	J. F. Dewalt, U.	Wm. McCreery, D.	J. F. Denniston, U.	C. Miller, U.	J. M. Kelly, U.
PITTSBURGH.											
1st ward	142	444	444	443	444	444	189	189	189	189	189
2 ward	391	389	394	392	391	391	139	139	139	139	139
3 ward, 1 p.	314	313	314	314	314	313	297	297	297	297	297
3 ward, 2 p.	178	179	181	181	181	181	621	621	620	621	621
4 ward	420	432	438	437	438	437	187	188	189	188	187
5 ward, 1 p.	192	192	192	192	192	192	133	133	133	133	133
5 ward, 2 p.	385	384	385	385	385	385	332	334	334	334	334
6 ward	711	711	711	711	711	711	358	358	358	358	358
7 ward	366	366	366	366	366	366	133	133	133	133	133
8 ward	391	393	397	397	395	395	201	201	199	200	199
9 ward	434	427	434	434	434	434	204	204	204	204	204
ALLEGHENY.											
1 ward	623	624	627	626	627	626	130	129	130	130	130
2 ward	630	632	631	632	631	631	231	232	233	231	230
3 ward, 1 p.	214	214	214	214	214	214	253	253	253	253	253
3 ward, 2 p.	214	215	215	214	215	214	253	253	253	253	253
4 ward, 1 p.	624	624	624	624	624	624	251	251	251	251	251
4 ward, 2 p.	243	243	243	243	243	243	174	174	174	174	174
BOROUGHS.											
E. Birmingham	360	360	360	360	360	360	252	252	252	252	252
Lawville 1 p	167	168	168	168	168	168	178	178	177	177	177
Lawville 2 p	225	225	225	225	225	225	133	133	133	132	133
Birmingham 1 p	187	187	187	187	187	187	151	151	151	151	151
Birmingham 2 p	229	229	228	228	229	229	178	178	179	178	178
S. Pittsburg	210	210	210	210	210	210	123	123	123	123	123
Monongahela	210	210	210	210	210	210	122	122	122	122	122
W. Elizabeth	51	51	51	51	51	51	11	11	11	11	11
M'Keesport	251	251	251	251	251	251	122	122	122	122	122
Sewickley	113	113	113	113	113	113	110	110	110	110	110
Tarentum	93	95	95	95	95	95	28	28	28	28	28
Elizabeth	108	108	108	108	108	108	56	56	56	56	56
Pittsburgh	201	201	201	201	201	201	134	134	134	134	134
Dunlap's	182	182	182	182	182	182	105	105	105	105	105
M'Kelvey's	347	348	347	347	347	347	186	186	186	186	186
Temperanceville	155	155	154	155	155	155	142	142	142	143	143
W'Pittsb'g	111	111	111	111	111	111	72	72	72	72	72
Sewickley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pitt	248	248	250	249	248	250	147	147	147	146	146
L. St. Clair	280	278	280	279	279	279	393	396	396	396	396
Collins	132	132	132	132	132	132	88	88	88	88	88
McClure	136	136	136	137	136	136	84	85	85	85	85
Peebles, 1 p	208	209	209	209	209	209	58	57	57	57	57
Peebles, 2 p	97	97	97	97	97	97	47	47	47	47	47
Up. St. C	73	73	73	72	72	72	55	55	56	54	55
N. Fay't	119	119	119	119	119	119	85	85	85	85	85
Neville	46	46	46	46	46	46	2	2	2	2	2
Mifflin	252	252	252	252	252	252	257	257	257	257	256
Union	147	147	147	147	147	146	102	103	102	103	103
Versailles	155	156	156	156	155	155	142	142	142	142	142
Suw'h	138	139	139	139	139	137	66	66	66	66	66
Ross	148	148	148	148	148	148	110	110	110	110	110
Crescent	18	18	18	18	18	18	35	35	35	35	35
Plum	142	142	142	142	142	142	75	75	75	75	75
Penn	201	201	201	201	201	201	97	97	97	97	97
Moon	102	102	102	102	102	98	98	98	98	98	98
Wilkins	323	323	323	323	323	323	90	90	90	90	90
Marshall	39	39	39	39	39	40	72	72	72	72	72
E. Deer	111	112	111	111	112	111	30	30	30	30	30
Reserve	168	170	171	171	170	168	172	170	172	173	171
Sewickley	77	77	77	77	77	77	30	30	30	30	30
McCandless	66	66	66	66	66	66	67	67	67	67	67
Jefferson	119	119	119	119	119	119	100	100	100	100	100
S. Fayette	138	138	138	138	137	138	42	42	42	42	42
Fawn	63	60	63	62	62	62	20	19	19	19	19
Richland	73	73	73	73	73	73	24	24	24	24	24
Hampton	82	82	81	82	82	82	56	56	56	56	56
Bradley	97	97	98	98	95	95	122	122	122	122	122
Ohio	109	112	112	112	112	112	64	64	64	64	64
Pine	76	76	77	76	76	76	49	49	49	49	49
W. Deer	118	119	118	118	119	119	38	38	38	38	38
Indiana	168	168	168	168	168	168	133	133	133	133	133
Patton	107	107	107	107	107	107	72	72	72	72	72
Elizabeth	458	458	458	458	458	458	177	177	177	177	177
Charlters	85	86	87	86	87	87	87	88	87	87	88
Harrison	72	72	72	72	72	72	29	29	29	29	29
Franklin	46	46	46	46	46	46	63	63	63	63	63
Robinson	199	199	198	199	199	196	90	90	90	90	90

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—It is generally conceded there will be a Union majority on the home vote. The congressional delegation will probably stand six Union to six Democrats. The soldier's vote has commenced coming in. Altogether 5,323 ballots have been received. Union majority 4,067.

Twenty-Fourth District.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NEW CASTLE, Pa., Oct. 14, 1864.

To the Editor of the Daily Commercial.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed find the official vote of Lawrency County for the following officers, viz:

CONGRESS.

Geo. V. Lawrence	2732
Jesse Lenzear	1188
Majority	1546

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

L. L. McGuffin	2670
Ed. M. Braden	1137
Majority	1533

ASSEMBLY.

Rep.		Dem.	
Sam'l McKinley	2670	Alb't G. Egbert	1187
Chas. Koonce	2705	Jas. Patterson	1200
Wm. Hazlet	2704	Harvey Wallace	1189
Jno. H. Negley	2705	Jno. T. Bard	1187

Yours truly, &c.,
J. P. LESLIE,
Clerk to Return Judges.

The Next Congress.

The annexed is a list of Congressmen elected in this state, at the election on Tuesday:

Dist.		Dist.	
1	S. J. Randall, D.	*13	U. L. Mercur, U.
2	Chas. O'Neil, U.	14	Galusha A. Miller, U.
3	Leonard Myers, U.	15	A J Glossbrenner, D
4	Wm. D. Kelley, U.	16	Wm. H. Koontz, U.
5	H. P. Ross, D.*	17	R. L. Johnson, D.
6	B. M. Boyer, D.	18	S. F. Wilson, U.
7	J. M. Bromall, U.	*19	G. W. Scofield, U.
8	S. E. Ancona, D.	20	C. V. Culver, U.
9	Thad. Stevens, U.	*21	J. L. Dawson, D.
10	Myer Strouse, D.	22	J. K. Moorhead, U.
11	Philip Johnson, D.	23	Thos. Williams, U.
12	Chas. Denison, U.	24	G. V. Lawrence, U.
	Union, 14; Opposition, 10.	*Doubtful.	

Ex-Secretary Chase to be Chief Justice.

WASHINGTON, October 14.

No doubt is entertained among the prominent friends of Ex-Secretary Chase that he will be appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The following table furnishes the vote of the State by counties in October, 1863, together with the official and reported majorities this year:

DISTRICTS.	PRO-TH'Y. (J. H. Walter, U.	COM'RS. (John Fullwood, D.	COM'RS. (A. Pillow, U.	CORONER. (Charles Bryson, D.	CORONER. (Wm. Chewson, U.	POOR D'TOR (William Noble, D.	POOR D'TOR (R. H. Davis, U.	POOR D'TOR (S. G. McAuley, D.
PITTSBURGH.								
1st Ward	438	191	426	199	432	187	.....	.....
2d Ward	357	149	367	140	368	142	.....	.....
3d Ward, 1st pc.	311	209	310	203	313	206	.....	.....
3d Ward, 2d pc.	169	621	166	627	170	617	.....	.....
4th Ward	437	184	437	185	435	183	.....	.....
5th Ward, 1st pc.	195	196	194	195	189	199	.....	.....
5th Ward, 2d pc.	383	332	386	326	386	321	.....	.....
6th Ward	708	357	711	356	701	353	.....	.....
7th Ward	374	120	369	121	372	128	.....	.....
8th Ward	392	211	387	211	393	206	.....	.....
9th Ward	430	204	430	203	431	202	.....	.....
ALLEGHENY.								
1st Ward	629	130	622	129	621	129	.....	.....
2d Ward	632	231	631	231	628	231	.....	.....
3d Ward, 1st pc.	538	127	538	127	538	125	.....	.....
3d Ward, 2d pc.	215	254	214	253	215	252	.....	.....
4th Ward, 1st pc.	634	207	632	206	628	201	.....	.....
4th Ward, 2d pc.	246	174	247	171	241	170	.....	.....
BOROUGHS.								
Monongahela	209	124	209	122	208	125	206	124
Manchester	348	186	346	185	346	184	337	183
Temperanceville	155	141	155	143	155	142	151	144
West Pittsburgh	111	72	111	72	110	72	112	71
South Pittsburgh	209	124	208	122	208	125	206	124
Birm'gham, 1st p	191	150	191	152	189	151	194	150
Birmingham, 2d p	228	180	230	178	221	178	228	177
Sharpsburg	165	129	167	131	160	140	165	130
Duquesne	182	102	183	102	181	101	177	101
E. Birmingham	355	254	361	253	359	253	357	252
Lawr'ville, 1st pc	168	175	165	177	165	179	167	174
Lawr'ville, 2d pc.	225	196	228	194	224	196	225	194
West Elizabeth	51	11	51	11	50	11	51	11
Elizabeth	108	56	108	57	105	57	108	56
Sewickley	112	18	113	17	114	16	112	17
M'Keesport	120	124	120	124	120	122	120	124
Tarentum	96	25	97	26	92	28	93	28
TOWNSHIP.								
Collins	277	125

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's Jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

A Better Organization—More Vigilance—Practical Work.

The Union men of Pennsylvania have a right to rejoice over the victory won on Tuesday last; but they are guilty of a fatal folly if they deludo themselves into the belief that the victory in November has been won. No commander would be regarded as a safe leaderwho trusted to a preliminary success to give him the victory, norcould great movements on which momentuous results depended be safely committed to him. The Union men of Pennsylvania have won the preliminary engagement, but the great battle is yet to be fought. That engagement has demonstrated certain things valuable to consider. It is wiser and safer to make up our minds that they do not prove our ability to win without a greater effort than we have yet made—than we supposed we would be called on to make, than to rest in a state of fancied security.

Our men have not all been gathered into the ranks; there has been straggling; we have trusted to appearances; taken too much for granted, and had too little of the sort of work without which there is no certainty. The Copperheads in this city, and elsewhere, we presume, polled fraudulent votes, for the reason the polls were not properly watched. There can be no excuse for this lack of organization. There should be an organization, a division and subdivision of labor, so thorough that illegal voting will be an impossibility, and the presence of every Union voter at the polls absolutely assured.

We feel confident that Allegheny County alone can be made to give an increased majority in November, of at least fifteen hundred. We presume that the same thing is true of other counties. We appeal to Union men, to Union committees, everywhere, to make the necessary effort, and to lose no time in setting about it. Hundreds of Union voters have not had themselves assessed, and this fatal indolence will be persisted in, unless measures are taken to prevent it.

Our cause is good, but it will not fight itself through. The enemy are unceasing in their exertions, and pretend to gather courage from the late election. *They* will leave nothing undone. *Their* whole vote will be polled, and they will undertake to poll many spurious ones besides.

Union men! There is veteran work to be done! Again we appeal to you to lose no time in going about it.

To these remarks we append the following by two leading Philadelphia journals, to which we trust due heed will be given:

[From the Philadelphia Gazette.]

The result of the election in Pennsylvania this week must satisfy every loyal man of the need of strenuous and unremitting toil from this time until the close of the November election to disseminate information among all classes of the people on the subject of the candidates and the issues. There must be less disposition to rely upon the merits of the cause solely to work their way among the masses, since we see how easily Copperhead partisanship can impose to a large extent upon citizens. We must have a more thorough organization all over the commonwealth. It should be our aim to reach every election district in the most effective manner, and to leave no stone unturned to achieve success in the great contest on which depends toe fate of the nation.

Our party in Pennsylvania has never had altogether a perfect organization, and this is the reason why the Democrats, with their unflagging zeal, and their thorough discipline, machinery and drill, can occasionally surprise us by their vote. We have hitherto relied too much upon the general interest in the canvass and enthusiasm to enable us to get our vote out, instead of adopting those means which will reach every citizen and secure and poll the Union vote regularly and fully. This is the matter which now demands attention, and it is a work for the local committees. Pennsylvania is by far the largest State in point of the Democratic party. She has shown this frequently, in the most decided manner, by her enormous Rebel vote. Our friends have at times not to be all polled, while the Democrats not only poll all theirs, but add spurious ones to boot. We need active, industrious local committees every where, and the success or failure of the present time is to provide these and set the machinery to work. Organization should be our watchword from to day, and to the end. It is to our friends in other parts of the commonwealth that we speak more particularly, and we trust that the state committee will attend to the matter with energy.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

November is coming, and the great battle—to be compared with which the contest of Tuesday was a mere skirmish—is at hand. We must have no breathing time. Let the battle open at once with a fire along the whole line. We must begin immediately the work of organization. The campaign has been fought and won. We know where to concentra e our fire. See what has been done in Indiana and Ohio! Surely Pennsylvania can do better, and *she must do better.* It is not enough that we elect Mr. New Jersey politician, McClellan; but we must utterly overwhelm him. We must, if possible, prevent him from having a single vote in the electoral college. We want a thorough victory, but triumphant victory, and Pennsylvania must lead the column.

Friends, let us strike hands and join in this duty. Let us forget party names—you know how dear and precious this republic is to all true men—you know that if we fail in the civil contest, all our troubles and cares have gained will pass away like the frosts of spring. You do not need words of instruction; is it possible you need any word of entreaty? We only say, to the work, and the prize is yours. Strike the path! All we need to gain an overwhelming, joyous, annihilating victory, is concentration, order, and courage. Above all, let there be organization. We have fifty thousand Union majority in Pennsylvania, and the campaign can be so managed that this majority will elect the Union electoral ticket in November. *To do this, we must begin at once.*

MR. PENDLETON cannot feel flattered by the treatment he receives from the Democratic press of the east. They rarely or never mention his name. They do not expatiate upon his merits. We really think that they have not said so much as the Republican leaders in commendation of his personal qualities. They do not dwell at all upon his political views. When openly challenged they decline to commend or explain his record. They keep a studious silence in respect to him, as a family sometimes does about a son of whom the parents and brothers and sisters are ashamed. They seem to thing that if they say nothing about Pendleton and the Chicago platform, they can keep both him and it out of sight. We hope that Mr. Pendleton enjoys this position which he occupies.

But the people will not forget who he is or for what office he is running. They will not forget that they cannot vote for McClellan without voting for him. They will not forget that McClellan has no immunity from the ordinary mortal lot of man, though the extravagant and fulsome praises of him by some of his adorers indicate that these regard him as a demi-god. The death of Harrison and the death of Taylor are fresh in the memory of us all. In reading our votes we are bound to contemplate the contingency of the death of the first candidate on the ticket and the accession of the second in his place. If a man is disposed to vote for McClellan, he is bound to ask himself whether he can conscientiously do it, when by that act he tries to place an avowedly secession sympathizer in the Presidential chair. He must remember that Pendleton has declared that if the Southern States wished to go, they should be allowed to depart, and we should dismiss them with kindly feelings. Can he look at times not to be all polled, while the Democrats not only poll all theirs, but add spurious ones to boot. We need active, industrious local committees every where, and the success or failure of the present time is to provide these and set the machinery to work. Organization should be our watchword from to day, and to the end. It is to our friends in other parts of the commonwealth that we speak more particularly, and we trust that the state committee will attend to the matter with energy.

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CAPITALISTS and all others interested in the security of property, and the preservation of law and order at the North, should carefully observe the scornful contempt under the threats of a portion of the press of the Chicago party, is case that party should be defeated in November, and the intimations already thrown out to awaken the spirit of riot. It becomes the substantial men of the free States to see to it, not only that the Chicago party are defeated, but defeated so as to be left in hopeless minority under an overwhelming expression of patriotic public sentiment.

THE "Cessationists" of Chicago are highly valued by our enemies abroad. When the intelligence of their platform and their candidate reached England, Confederate stock rapidly rose, and propositions for a new loan to the Confederate government to the amount of fifty millions, were started among the monied men. It was only when the news of the capture of Atlanta was confirmed that the stock fell and the bankers scowled. Sherman undid McClellan's work.

ANCESTRAL NAME AS AN AID TO POLITICAL POSITION.—The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, in commenting on the remark of the London *Spectator*, that in America it is a rest help to a man to be born Adams, or Randolph, or Winthrop, says that this "is certainly not true of the city of New York, where, for political success, and it is of this that the writer speaks, it is infinitely better to keep a three cent rum shop than to be born an Adams, a Winthrop, a Livingston, or what not."

THE defeat of Sam Cox, of Columbus, the most unscrupulous hypocrite in Congress, of George Pugh, of Cincinnati, the slimiest doughface, and of Voorhees, of Terre Haute, Indiana, the worst Copperhead and peace sneak in the House, are all results which loyal men can witness with the very reverse of grief or chagrin. Most of the worst Copperheads will be dropped from the Congressional rolls, and replaced by good and true men.

The Post and Jeff. Davis.

The Democratic organ of this city favors us with a very liberal amount of billingsgate abuse, and we hope it will pardon us when we frankly confess our inability to reciprocate. We never went to the school where that language was taught, and we find it more convenient, and infinitely more pleasant, to express our thoughts in our "mother language." Expressions such as "garrulous ass," "lack of brains," "lying coadjutors," "pensioned fanatics," and "owlish stolidity," in which the *Post* abounds, are not to be found in our vocabulary. During our editorial experience we have observed that sentences of that character never answer an argument, and the *Post's* article, from which we have selected the foregoing choice phrases, has nothing more than a pretense of answering the point we made against it in our issue of Wednesday.

The distinct idea in our article was that the *Post* labored to show the strength of the rebellion, and the weakness of the Federal Government, as proof that JEFF. DAVIS did not say that "two-thirds" of his soldiers had deserted. Its quotation from the New York *Times* does not help it, for that paper referred to the doubt of the authenticity of the speech, *as of the past*, not of the present. The *Post's* article, charging that the speech "was manufactured in Washington city" by the "Abolition leaders," was written at a time when the authenticity of the speech was established beyond question, for it appeared the same day with copious extracts from the rebel papers, criticizing and condemning it, but not questioning its genuineness. JEFF. DAVIS confessed the weakness of the rebellion, but the *Post* maintained its strength—its ability to "resist LINCOLN'S mode of warfare for *at least* four years to come." Here then is the point. The Chicago Convention and its candidates have declared the war a failure, and they continue to insist that the Government cannot put down the rebellion. JEFF. DAVIS, in his agony of desperation, confesses that his rebellion is hopeless—that "LINCOLN'S mode of warfare" is surely destroying its power. Not only has LINCOLN wrested from them three-fourths of their territory and almost destroyed their army, but such soldiers as are left to them are being so hopelessly demoralized, that two-thirds of them have deserted. This confession is disastrous to the schemes of the Copperheads in the North, and they are reduced to the extremity of asserting the strength of the rebellion and the weakness of our government, that their chances of success at the election in November may be improved. But the people will not be deceived. They know that JEFF. DAVIS is better authority on the strength and prospects of the rebellion than the Copperheads, and they will determine to secure a final and lasting peace through the suppression of the rebellion, rather than by a dishonorable compromise with armed traitors.

The *Post* still maintains its original position on this subject, and urges that LINCOLN cannot put down the rebellion. Its position is established by its hopes, and is insisted upon in face of JEFF. DAVIS' confession. The Copperheads start with the idea that the war is a failure, and that the rebellion cannot be put down. They follow up by throwing obstacles and placing embarrassments in the way of the Government. They depreciate the currency, discourage enlistments, resist the draft, and such like things, and the inevitable deduction is that they sympathise with the unholy rebellion. Is the *Post* answered?

Plenty of Brag but no Confidence.

Two Democrats yesterday bragged that McCLELLAN would carry this State. A Union man offered to go two to one to almost any amount, that he would not, whereupon the aforesaid Democrats concluded they would not bet, although they are not in the habit of declining reasonable chances.

Union men all over the country are rejoicing over the victories won at the October elections. They fill the Copperheads with a corresponding degree of despondency. This is but natural, for they render certain the re-election of Mr. LINCOLN in NOVEMBER. McCLELLANISM will henceforth be a thing whose exit will happen on the 8th of next month. LITTLE MAC is in a position corresponding that on the James river, only he has no friendly gunboat on which to take refuge.

General Intelligence.

An abundance of iniquity has been discovered in the provost marshal's office at Louisville. The whole business of the office has consisted in the purchase and sale of negroes, and running them into Indiana. The chief clerk of Livingston, the head robber was a state prison convict, and Livingston was himself one of the Jennison gang from Kansas.

From the annual report of the Astor Library, New York, for 1863, which has only just made its appearance, we learn that sixteen hundred bound volumes and six hundred pamphlets were added during the year, and of which about four hundred and fifty volumes and three hundred and fifty pamphlets were donations. The amount expended for books and binding was $3,255 39. The total amount of bound volumes in the library is about 120,000; but if each pamphlet should be included, as is frequently done, the number would be largely increased.

The old church edifice on Dunstable Common, Mass., originally built by the First Parish of that town in 1769, was destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon last, supposed through the careless use of matches by some children.

While camped at Patterson, Mo., in company of the 3d M. S. M. cavalry, the citizens were in the habit of bringing in produce of all kinds to sell to the soldiers. One day, while in camp, two citizens came, bringing a bucket of butter, one of milk, and a sack of beans. The boys proposed buying the butter, provided they would sell the milk and beans by the pound. Cits. agreed, but how to weigh them was the question. This was soon solved by one of the boys calling out of the guard, who had on his belt a Smith & Wesson's cartridge box, closing with a spring. Hanging the bucket on the hook of the sabre-belt, he passed behind and opened the cartridge-box, and let it close with a snap, saying at the same time there were four and a half pounds of butter, (about fifteen pounds.) Cits. demurred to weighing the milk and beans in the same way. Nowise daunted, the boys proceeded to the blacksmith shop, where there was a small vice with a graduated face. Passing the handle half through, the beans were lung on one end and the other worked, and weights given to the satisfaction of all parties; and cits, left, surprised at the facilities afforded by Uncle Sam to his boys for all kinds of business—although they did seem to think the weight was rather light, while the boys retired to the retirement of their tents to enjoy the fun and butter, &c.

Dr. W. K. Scott, of Buffalo, has written to *Silliman's Journal*, that on a recent visit to the home of his youth, in Hoosick, N. Y., near Bennington, Vt., he was surpised to find that Mount Anthony, which in his boyhood was a conspicuous object from his father's house, was now no longer visible at all, the view being intercepted by a hill, which he thinks must have risen in altitude in the course of fifty years since he left the place. He mentions some other changes, and adduces the testimony of some persons who remember the former appearance of the locality, which is now quite different.

Some three or four weeks ago there were some comments on an over payment at one of our banks. A check drawn by an established party for seven hundred dollars, was presented at the counter of the bank, and through some inadvertence and negligent way of the filling up of the check, seven thousand dollars was paid instead of seven hundred. Fortunately for the bank the recipient of the money happened to be an honest man. Placing the money in the pocket-book in his pocket, he went to the city the same day to St. Louis on business, and did not discover the over payment until he arrived at that place. He returned to New Orleans yesterday morning and promptly called at the bank and refunded the money—of course, to the great satisfaction of the cashier.—*N. O. Bee.*

The government has increased the pay heretofore allowed for artificial legs furnished to soldiers. At the present rate of compensation (seventy-five dollars) the several manufacturers who enjoy the patronage of government find it difficult to furnish their best limbs without extra charge.

A visitor to the recent Indianapolis State Fair, thus describes the rush thereto: The rush at the canal crossing, where passengers for Lafayette change cars, furnishes a first class sensation. The train had scarcely slackened speed before the people began to jump from the platform and spatter out the windows then commenced a regular rush for the other train. Men, women and children, each intent upon getting the best seat, crowd up to the tow path and jostle each other on the boat crossing. It was decidedly miscellaneous. One middle aged lady, who had apparently lost her escort and deeply deserted, was seen to run down the line finding her skirts somewhat embarassing to her locomotion, gathered them under her arms and *a la* Boomer, reached the opposite bank in safety, she had enough left to carry. I verily believe that if the men in the world would stop in the wildest stampede or a Bull Run panic to admire a well turned ankle, the opposition would be overcome. Once the fair one's head was turned aside and well backward, "fearfully and wonderfully *made*," but her strategy was worthy of a first class general, and she was landed in the boat with the rest, each of which we are happy to say she gained. A little fat man of our intimate acquaintance, finding the coach locked, crawled in at the window by the tight lines, passing the squeeze. A fat girl from Attica, who attempted to follow in his illustrious footsteps, found her hoops, like Sarah Bagggs, very much *unparliamentary*, and compelled to imitate Early in his last campaign in the Valley. A distinguished divine from Stockwell brought up the rear of the line slamming by with a battalion of ladies from Lawamie, but the last seat had been preempted and he stood on the banks of the "raging canal" like Moses at the Red Sea, who might have parted the waters and walked through dry shod, but he had not faith sufficient for the miracle of the feat—he accepted the chief resignation he accepted this late. He will probably remain on that circuit for the remainder of the conference year.

Dr. Bellows, of Youngstown, Ohio, called for McClellan and roars gently as a sucking dove for that sweet bird, Pendleton, was compelled to "stand on the platform." A soldier gave him a polite invitation to "dry up." Copperhead was blustering and defiant, and the "Lincoln hireling" finally, in disgust, walked off in the mud and slush, and he went off the platform as though he had been shot out of a cannon.

Personal.

TIMELY CAUTION.—The New York *World* gives the following timely caution:

"Although in all human probability General McClellan will be honestly elected President on the 8th of November next, still there is a large margin of doubt, that Democrats cannot afford to consider the matter settled."

This is about as cool as the suggestion of the fellow who, on a certain occasion, thought there was not going to be much of a shower, although he was even then chin deep in the flood.

Before the election the Democrats claimed Pennsylvania by a decisive majority. Now that the election has taken place, and the majority is against them, they have so about bragging what they will do in November. Amuse yourselves.

Great Gains of Congressmen.

The Republican gains of Congressmen in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania are astonishing. Two years ago the Copperheads elected a large majority, which is now more than reversed. The political complexion of the next Congress is already settled, no matter who may be elected President.

The Congressmen elected in 1862 and 1864 in these three States were as follows:

	1862.		1864.	
	Copps.	Reps.	Copps.	Reps.
Pennsylvania	12	12	6	18
Ohio	14	5	3	16
Indiana	7	4	2	9
Maine	1	4	—	5
Total	34	25	11	48

Copperhead majority in '62.....9 members.
Republican majority in '64.....37 "
Republican gain.....46 "

The Republicans will have three-fourths of the next House of Representatives, which will enable them to pass the amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery, and submit it to the State Legislatures for ratification.

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THE PULPIT.

Sovereignty of God in Man's Salvation.

A SERMON

By Rev. MARCUS ORMOND, of Hookstown, Beaver County, Pa.

TEXT—"We are bound to give thanks always to God for you, brethren beloved of the Lord, because God hath from the beginning chosen you to Salvation through Sanctification of the Spirit, and belief of the Truth."—2 Thes. 2, 13.

The point of controversy between man's corrupt nature and the Almighty is not whether all or any of the human race shall be saved; but who shall have the glory of salvation ascribed to him: the Almighty or man, man in his pride and vanity arrogates to himself the great mark, or at least claims that he can do much with his own hands to merit eternal life, he thus robs God of the glory due alone to Him for man's salvation. Hence the opposition which is manifested by many to those fundamental truths upon which is built the grand and consoling doctrine that God *is* sovereign in man's everlasting happiness.

The Apostle is speaking in this chapter of the difference between those who had a love for the truth as it was revealed in Jesus, and those who rejected it. In the language of the text, this is more especially true. There was a large class to whom the Apostle has reference, when he says "They believe not the truth, but have pleasure in unrighteousness."

From among that class of unbelievers who rejected the Gospel as preached by Paul, Sylvanus, and Timothy, and who gloried in their shame, the Apostle speaks in this chapter of those who had been chosen from among them, and for that difference between the true convert and the unbelieving multitude he is willing to give God thanks. But how is it that one class is saved and another not? All had the Gospel preached to them alike, and whilst to one class it was a savor of life, to another it was a savor of death. Why was this marked difference? "It was because God had from the beginning chosen them unto salvation through sanctification of the spirit and belief of the truth."

Some understand by the "beginning," that the Apostle meant from the beginning of his ministry or the Gospel dispensation; but this cannot be the meaning of the Apostle, for he plainly distinguishes this class of them from their calling, and speaks of the latter as the effect of the former. We invite your attention, my Christian friends, to a consideration of the important distinction contained in the text, which is God's sovereignty in man's salvation.

I. The doctrine—He hath chosen you to salvation.

II. The means of its accomplishment: "Through sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth."

(*a*). Let us define what the word chosen or election means, as used in the word of God. Sometimes it has reference to excellency; in this sense it has reference to both persons and things. Persons who have any peculiar excellencies are said to be chosen of those same excellencies. Thus, Saul was called a chosen young man, because from his shoulders and upwards he was higher than any of the people. The seven hundred left handed men called chosen men because they could sling a stone to a hair's breadth. In the book of Exodus warriors are called chosen men, and we also read of chosen chariots and chosen horsemen.

Sometimes it refers to the elevation of persons to office, thus in the tenth chapter and second book of Samuel, we have an account of Samuel being chosen king. "And Samuel said to all the people, see ye him whom the Lord hath chosen, that there is none like him among all the people, and all the people shouted and said God save the king."

Again this word has reference to the choosing of individuals to peculiar privileges. The Jews were called a chosen people. "For thou art an holy people to the Lord thy God: the Lord thy God hath chosen thee to be a special people unto Himself above all people on the face of the earth." Deut. 7, 6.

"The beasts of the field shall honor me, the dragons and the owls; because I give waters in the wilderness and rivers in the desert to give drink to my people my chosen." From these passages, and many others of like reference, it will be seen, that the word chosen is used to denote the selection of a people or nation to peculiar privileges. But the word chosen in the text has reference to the choice of individuals and not of nations. It is God's immutable purpose to save a number of the fallen sons and daughters of Adam's race—to take from among the rubbage of sin and death around us some of the human family, and be eternally glorified in their salvation. This is what is meant by the language, "He hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation through sanctification of the spirit and belief of the truth."

Some understand nothing more by the word "chosen" than a general national election to the external privileges of the gospel; others no more than a conditional purpose of God to save all who believe; others no more than a temporary separation, calling and conversion, but it will be seen that this is the effect and not the cause. "We are called, according to God's purpose." And that God has from the beginning *chosen* some to everlasting life, we argue:

(*b*). From His own *infallibility*. All will admit that there is one only living and true God, possessed of all possible perfection, and this perfection he himself declares. If He is not, He cannot claim to be Jehovah.—It is an attribute of God to be wise and also wonderful. He has wisdom to shape the end of what he is about to do, or intends to do, and he has power to execute that model or plan. Now, if God is Almighty in wisdom and power, which no one will deny—all believe that God knew the end from the beginning; if this be true, it is evident that whatever God designed to do He has power to effect. He designed to save all God blessed forever. Paul in these words, in the figurative language, as enjoying peculiar privileges above all other nations around, and yet, at the same time, he speaks of a choice out of that nation, when he says, "All are not Israel that are of Israel; there is a remnant according to the election of grace." The nation, as such, was not saved, but a remnant of the Jews were saved according to the election of grace. The same Apostle, in his epistle to Timothy, says: "I endure all things for the elect's sake, that they also together with him may obtain the salvation which is in Christ Jesus with eternal glory."

In addition to all this, the Word of God speaks of the election of individuals to eternal life. Our Saviour bids the disciples rejoice that their names were written in Heaven. "Notwithstanding in this rejoice not that the spirits are subject unto you, but rejoice because your names are written in Heaven." This refers to the custom of enrolling names of freemen in a book—the register of which citizenship might be preserved with care. This was to be the chief joy of the Lord's disciples that their names were written in heaven, they were not to glory in worldly honor, but be distinguished by them; not in worldly honor or riches; not in the applause of the multitude around them, but in this, that their names were written in heaven. And who wrote their names there; and when were they written there. Evidently the Almighty wrote them. And as to when, they were written where they were chosen, and that was in the beginning. Listen to the triumphant language of Paul on this point. He gives us the chain in all its links. Rom 8: 29. "For whom he did foreknow he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his son, that he might be the first-born among many brethren; moreover, whom he did predestinate, them he also called, and whom he called, them he also justified; and whom he justified, them he also glorified. What shall we say, then, to these things. If God be for us, who can be against us." Who can doubt, when they read this, eighth chapter of the Romans, when the choice was made, or when the names were written in heaven. To try to paint the rose or make pure gold more pure, would be no more a waste of time than for me to try to make the Apostle's language more plain than he has made it. But some will object and say that this doctrine makes God partial and unjust. We are willing to let the Apostle answer: "Nay, but O man, who art thou who replyest against God? Shall the thing formed say unto him who formed it—why hast thou made me thus? Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?" God says: "Jacob have I loved, but Esau have I hated." What shall we say, then—Is there unrighteousness with God? God forbid; for he says to Moses, "I will have mercy on whom I will have mercy, and I will have compassion on whom I will have compassion. So, then, it is not of him that willeth or of him that runneth, but of God that showeth mercy." It is the height of blasphemy to charge God with injustice. In doing what he will with his own, no one has any claim on the Almighty. Had God left all men to go down to eternal death without any Saviour, justice would have received the habitation of his throne. It is of God's mere good pleasure that He hath chosen any to eternal life. "For," says Paul, "has not the potter power over the clay of the same lump to make one vessel unto honor and another to dishonor." Who ever heard of a complaining against a potter for making one vessel beautiful and another homely, or dashing it to fragments with his rod. And why is there no complaint against an earthly potter, just because he has power to do as he wills with the clay—it is his own. So is man in the hand of God. We are the clay—God is the potter. And as the potter makes the vessel for his own glory and not for the vessel, so Jehovah makes man for his own glory, and not for man's glory. God might have broken all the vessels He has formed into shivers, for we all equally deserve his wrath; but thanks be unto God where sin abounded grace did much more abound. "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth upon Him might not perish, but have everlasting life."

Lastly, on this part of the subject, we remark if we charge God with partiality in the choice or election He has made of His people, we may carry the objections against Him in many other, if not in all his dealings with men.

"For who maketh thee to differ from others," asks the Apostle. Who called Abraham to so many glorious privileges and left those around him to perish in their wickedness, of the heathen nations? Who was it that saved Lot and his house, and left the cities of the plain and their wicked inhabitants were ruined? Why was it that Noah was preserved, whilst thousands of his fellows were destroyed? Why was it that God chose Israel above all the other more powerful nations? Some persons are born into the world of poor and others of rich parents; why is this difference? Some come into the world idiots, others with all their faculties; why is this difference?

The Gospel is preached to some nations and not to others; some are converted and brought to Jesus and others are not. And now I ask why all this difference between man and man? Oh, my brethren let faith answer "Even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in thy sight." I say then if we charge God with injustice in choosing some to eternal life and passing others by, we may bring the same obligation against God for all these differences which we have mentioned. We may charge Him with partiality, because He has not made all men equal in birth, wealth, influence and talents. In short because the Creator has not made an eternal sameness in the moral, religious and physical worlds. He is partial in all things. Will not the judge of the whole world do right?"

Second, The means to the accomplishment of the end viz: through sanctification of the spirit and belief of the truth.

(*a*.) The end and the means to the attainment of that end are both contemplated in the purpose of God, hence there is no end in contention to save, and the means are appointed. They are faith and holiness. Those who are chosen to salvation in the beginning are called in time by the word and spirit of God. They are convinced of sin, of righteousness and of judgment to come. They believe the truth as it is in Jesus, repent of their sins, and are brought savingly to Christ, and that, too, through the very means which have been from the beginning appointed and set apart for their conversion. The Thessalonians were called by the gospel which Paul, Sylvanus, and Timothy were sent to preach to them, and this word was made the power of their salvation through the power of God's Holy Spirit. "Not by might nor by power but by my spirit, saith the Lord." Thus through sanctification of the Spirit, and belief of the truth, the Thessalonians were made the disciples of Jesus, the means to their salvation being as much a part of God's purpose as the end.

(*b*.) Is this same truth not beautifully illustrated in the physical world around us? Has not God connected the end and the means together? Has he not ordained that men shall reap their harvests. But is it not equally a part of His purpose that man must sow the seed? The corn of wheat must die by the sweat of his face. He who tramples on this law of Heaven will be sure to bring upon himself and family poverty and squalid wretchedness. Yes, he who is unwilling to comply with this wise and benevolent arrangement of Heaven must suffer the penalty annexed to the violation of it. So with the sinner, he refuse to use the means that God has put into their hands for their salvation. We have a free Bible; we have the ordinances administered in our midst. We have the invitation to come, to come without money and without price, and "How shall we escape if we neglect so great a salvation?"

This doctrine does not give a license to live an ungodly and careless life. Nay, on the contrary, when rightly understood and applied it will lead men to flee from all ungodliness and worldliness, and live soberly, righteously and godly in this world. "We are predestinated to be conformed to the image of our Saviour." This implies that all the children of God must be made to resemble Christ, their head and brother. Christ is the captain of his people, and he must lead them on to conflict, as his gallant soldiers of the Cross, and as no mortal ever knew or ever will know who are the chosen ones, we must make our calling and election sure. We may not all win the prize, but that is no reason why we should not run the race. Paul says that he fought, he ran, he finished his course, he kept the faith, and henceforth there was laid up for him a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, would give him at that day. And not to him only, but unto all them also that love His appearing. Yes, my brethren, let faith answer "Even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in thy sight." I say then if we charge God with injustice in choosing some to eternal life and passing others by, we may bring the same obligation against God for all these differences which we have mentioned. We may charge Him with partiality, because He has not made all men equal in birth, wealth, influence and talents. In short because the Creator has not made an eternal sameness in the moral, religious and physical worlds. He is partial in all things. Will not the judge of the whole world do right?"

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THE FEELING IN THE ARMY.—An officer in the army of the Potomac, who has means of knowing whereof he affirms, writes to us as to the political feeling in the army:—

"Many who had confidence in McClellan as a general will vote for LINCOLN as the only national candidate. We must have war until the rebels will consent to peace as loyal subjects of a good government. I know hardly an officer in the service who will vote for McClellan, yet I know hundreds who trusted him as a military chieftain. You pursue the right course in advocating our cause, rather than in denouncing the candidate of our opponents."

WHITE WOMEN IN THE COTTON FIELDS:—The Memphis *Argus*, of the 7th inst., says: "Among the refugees who have come into this immediate vicinity not the least change is that of white women hiring to pick cotton on the plantations. Yesterday a number went up the Mississippi on the steamer McGill, who have been engaged for service on plantations on the Arkansas as well as the Tennessee side of the river, at wages so attractive as to put in the shade any to be had in the city, even under the most favorable circumstances."

City Intelligence.

Criminal Court Proceedings.

Cornelius Burns was found guilty of assault and battery on the oath of Hannah Dawson and sentenced to pay a fine of $20, and undergo an imprisonment of thirty days in the county jail.

Adam Oxenhart was found guilty of malicious mischief and assault and battery, on oath of Susanna Bonton, and sentenced on the first count to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars, and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days. On the second he was ordered to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and the costs of prosecution.

C. Pettigrew was found guilty on

A gentleman recently entered a London fashionable church, where the female pew-openers expect gratuities. Twiddling a half crown between fingers and thumb, he was politely shown into a pew, and then dexterously conveyed a half penny into the expectant palm of his conductor, who clinched the coin and smirkingly withdrew. Presently the woman brought him a hymn book, and, still smirking, whispered: "You made a mistake, sir, it was only a ha'penny you gave me." "No," said the gentleman, with a benevolent smile, "it's all right; I never give less." Exit pew-opener, not smirking this time.

A Miss Lydia Elliott, seventeen years of age, residing at Kaltheburg, Illinois, recently met with a dreadful death. She accidentally fell into a kettle of boiling sorghum molasses, and some of her limbs were badly but perhaps not fatally scalded. Unfortunately, the neighbors in place of wrapping her in raw cotton or flour or bathing her in sweet oil, dashed bucket after bucket of cold water upon her. The result is soon told. She was thrown into convulsions, and died in a short time in great agony, and was buried in the wedding dress in which she was to have been married had she lived a few days longer.

Unfair.—Some over-zealous people have been reviving the old stories that the nominee of the Chicago Convention was concerned in a proposed filibustering expedition against Cuba, and that he offered his services to the rebels. This is incredible on the face of it. He never was a "soldier of fortune;" but only a soldier of misfortune in the judgment of many military experts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, Notary Public and Commissioner for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 180 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au12-6m

OIL COMPANIES.

Office of the McAboy Cherry Run Oil Co.,
Pittsburgh, Oct. 3, 1864.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE McABOY CHERRY RUN OIL CO., are hereby notified to pay the amount of their subscriptions to J. Magrath, Secretary, at the Iron City Bank, on or before the 15th inst.
oct5-6t R. L. McABOY, Treasurer.

VENANGO CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.—Capital Stock, $75,000. Shares $1 each. This Company is now being organized under the manufacturing laws of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of procuring Petroleum Oil from the lands of the Company, situate in Venango County. The amount of territory secured to this Company comprises about 82 acres, with a front of over 1,600 feet on the banks of the Allegheny river, about four miles from Franklin.

One well has already been sunk on the premises and is now yielding from 1 to 2 barrels per day, with every indication of proving a large well. Preparations are also being made to sink the second well immediately. The necessary tools, engines, &c., are on the premises now for that purpose.

Very few wells have been sunk in this neighborhood but what have proved highly remunerative, for which reason the Venango regions are so much more profitable over the Ohio and Virginia districts.

To give the public an idea of the quality of this territory, we would mention that the following are a few of the wells in the neighborhood, viz: the Seneca City Well, the Ramsey Well, the Huber Well, Terrence, Rice & Marshall Well; Rinehart Well, Semlock and Childs' Well, &c., all of which are too well known to the public to say anything in their behalf.

The above prospectus offers superior inducements for a person wishing a safe investment in Oil stocks—First, because the property is owned in fee simple by the company; and second, the property is now fully yielding Oil; third, the territory is sufficiently large to lease away enough land for 10 or 15 more wells, and to reserve sufficient land for its own development.

A limited portion of the Stock is now offered to the public at $1 per share, and books will be opened on MONDAY, October 10, at the office of the German Fire Insurance Company, No. 154 Liberty street; F. Bockel & Co., 137 Ohio street, Allegheny; A. Keen, Druggist, Birmingham, or with J. Vogel, No. 518 Liberty street, Treasurer, Pittsburgh. oct6-6t

OHIO VALLEY OIL CO.

Delinquent Stockholders are notified that the amount assessed and due on Stock must be paid to the Treasurer on or before the 26th instant. Stockholders privilege of subscribing to the surplus stock will cease after the 16th instant. By order of Directors
oct6-td W. P. JONES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH AND WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY.—Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Oil Company are now open at the office of Hugh McKelvy, corner of Hand street and Duquesne way.

The lands of this company are located in West Virginia, and consist of about seven hundred acres, of which amount two hundred and fifty acres are well adapted for boring purposes. The location of this land is said to be among the best if not superior in any in Virginia, and is within a short distance of the noted Horse Neck Wells, of which there are four or five in successful operation. The company appropriates twenty-five thousand dollars of the original stock for the purpose of developing said land. One well is now boring, and several others will be put down as soon as possible.

Jacob Painter, President; S. S. Ward, Secretary. Samuel M. Kier, Treasurer.

Directors—Hugh McKelvy, Thomas Little, Jr., Jake Hill, Jas. Patton, Jr., Jas. Old, John Burgess, James Wilkins. sel2-tf

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.
President: H. P. MUELLER, 154 Fourth st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 231 Liberty st.
Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. sel9-tf

CARPENTERS' TOOLS AT AUCTION.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, At 8 o'clock, will be sold at MASONIC HALL AUCTION HOUSE, No. 55 Fifth street,

TWO CHESTS CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

Also several hundred AUGURS, CLAMPS and SCREWS, etc.
sel4 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS SALE OF COAL WORKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned Executors of Daniel Armstrong, deceased, offer for sale the following described property:

One undivided half of the Armstrong Coal Works, situate in Union township, Washington county, on Mitchell, Monongahela river. The whole containing about 413 acres of coal, with extensive river front, on which new and valuable improvements have been made, and now in complete working order.

Twenty-eight acres of land in Peebles township, convenient to the Extension of Pennsylvania Avenue, and admirably adapted for Country Seats or Building Lots.

EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., } Executors.
HENRY LAMBERT.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 11th, 1864. oct12-2w-s-o-d

Deputy Quartermaster General's Office,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 12th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 o'clock M., the 19th day of October, 1864, for Furnishing, Digging Ditches, and Laying a Cast Iron Four Inch Water Main from the Upper Reservoir to the General Hospital in the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., a distance of 6,000 feet, more or less.

Bids must state the price per foot, and how much per foot will be paid for a Three Inch Cast Iron Pipe laid down in 1865, which will be received as part payment for laying the Four Inch Main, which is to be laid on the same line as the Three Inch Pipe.

Payment to be made as the work progresses, and the work when completed.

Proposals to be addressed to Lt. Col. O. Cross, Deputy Q. M. Gen'l, Pittsburgh, Pa., and marked "Proposals for Four Inch Water Main."

The successful bidder will be required to give bond in one-half the amount of the contract for the faithful fulfillment of the work.

O. CROSS,
oct12 Lt. Col. & Dep'ty. Q. M. Gen'l.

GEO. B. JONES. HENRY E. CAMPE. OLIVER B. JONES

GEO. B. JONES & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 140 Water street, above Menongahela Bridge, oct2 Pittsburgh, Pa.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

We have associated with us in the WHOLESALE GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS HENRY E. CAMPE.

The style of the firm to be GEORGE B. JONES & CO. Partnership to date from September 12th, 1864.
oct13-3m GEO. B. JONES & SON.

OIL STOCKS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 Fifth street, will be sold
—shares Cherry Run Central Oil Company Stock.
" Linden do.
" Federal do.
" Stella do.
" Fleming and Blood do.
" El Dorado do.
" Horse Neck do.
" Ohio Valley do.
" Fayette do.
" Merchants do.
oct12 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—AN HALF ACRE OF GROUND, near Fort Heron, with a fine Cottage Dwelling and out buildings; also, a fine young orchard of apple, cherry and peach trees, new asparagrass bed, grape vines and arbors, &c. There is a never failing spring of most excellent water, and one of the most magnificent views in Western Pennsylvania is commanded from the place. It is easy of access by the Minersville Passenger Railway.
G. W. MURPHY,
oct15-3t 94 Fourth street.

GAS STOVES.

Just received
GAS COOKING STOVES,
GAS HEATING STOVES,
GAS IRONING STOVES,
At the House Furnishing Store of
BARNDOLLAR & PRICE,
oct4-2w 124 Wood street.

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole LEATHER,

Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.
oct8-1y

SAM'L. M. WICKERSHAM, METAL BROKER, No. 124 FIRST STRE

Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.
may5-1y

TWO CAPITALISTS AND PERSONS DESIROUS OF FORMING OIL COMPANIES.
J. R. SIMONDS & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
Franklin, Venango Co., Pa.

Petroleum lands, interests in producing wells, and oil leases in peculiar localities on Oil Creek, the Allegheny river and their tributaries, at reasonable prices at this office. sep28-ou3m

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Henderson

Positively last appearance of the popular Tragedian,
EDWIN ADAMS,
who will appear for the last time as Adrian De Telgny.

THIS EVENING, will be presented the new historical play entitled
THE HERETIC.

Adrian De Telgny.....Edwin Adams.
Song.....Fany Hart.
Dance.....Miss Jennie.
To conclude with
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Monday—YANKEE JOKE.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Liberty street.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS,
and a
Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.
Change of Performance
Every Night at the Melodeon.
MELODEON.
sel3

CITY BILL POSTES.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Orders left at the principal counters in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. 1y28sly

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by it.....3,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1859-'63, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. K. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.
Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy16-1y 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandize.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:
Wm. Phillips, John Watt, John Parke, Chas. S. Bissell, Geo. B. Jones, Wm. Eaton, Jr., Wm. Phillips, President. John Watt, Vice President. Wm. F. Gardner, Secretary. sel

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors:
Isaac Jones, C. G. Hussey, Harry Childs, Captain R. C. Gray, John Irwin, Jr., B. B. Fahnestock, John D. McCord, Captain Adam Jacobs, R. R. Stevenson, Captain Wm. Dean, R. L. McGrew, Robert H. Davis. au25-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:
Wm. Bagaley, James Parke, Jr., W. G. Johnston, B. F. Jones, Reese Owens, Hon. D. M. Howe, Barclay Preston, S. M. Kier. John Shipton, James M. Cooper, S. Harraden, J. Caldwell, Jr., John S. Dilworth, George Singham, Wm. A. Rodgers. dec2

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY—
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 93 Water street, Pittsburgh.
au16-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au4-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS.
se27 PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot.
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.
Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec5-tf

H. T. PRICE & CO.,
BUILDERS OF ALL SIZES OF
OIL TANKS,
for Crude and Refined Oil,
No. 165 Lacock street, near Federal,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
Tanks taken down, removed and put up. Oil Refineries fitted up. Forge address: H. T. PRICE & CO., box 615 Allegheny city, Pa. oct4-2w

DAV. CRAWFORD,
(Late of Shoenberger & Co.,)
DEALER IN, ON COMMISSION,
PIG METAL, BLOOMS, &c.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office, No. 123 WATER street, under Monongahela House.

Refers to G. & J. H. Shoenberger, Shoenberger & Co., and other Iron manufacturers.

☞ Cash advances made. Consignments solicited.
se22-1m

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The late firm of C. IHMSEN & SONS was dissolved on the 1st of August last.
ELEANOR IHMSEN, Executrix,
F. L. IHMSEN, Executor
of Estate of C. Ihmsen, deceased.
C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the Glass Manufacturing business, under the firm name of C. IHMSEN & SONS.
C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.
sept12-1md

FOR SALE.
1 Agitator, capable of holding 1,100 gallons.
1 Receiver, wrought iron, 7 ft. diameter, 6 ft. long.
1 still, 7 ft. diameter, 22 ft. long, wrought iron, 5-16th thick.
4 Stills, 6 4x7 cast iron.
2 Bleachin Pans, 9 ft. by 10 ft., 18 in. deep.
The above will be good order. For price and further information address
WM. WARD & CO.,
se26-1m Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio.

FOR SALE.
TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,
which will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also on weighing about 3½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au18-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for in own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per Cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

—In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than one per cent premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury dates from local taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as these issued by the government, in all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
se1-3mdaw

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines.
WM. SUMNER & Co.,
se29 Agents, No. 57 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

GROCERS.

JAMES BROWNLEE.....WILLIAM McKAY.

BROWNLEE & McKAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
and Dealers in all Kinds of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
No. 16, Diamond, Pittsburgh,
Keep on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of Groceries and Liquors to be found in the city, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms. Country merchants and families in search of bargains generally are invited to give us a call, as we feel assured we can sell to them on as fair terms as any other house in the city. oct6-3m

T. C. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant
and Purchasing Agent.
DEALER IN
Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers rates. No. 239 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.

Pittsburgh References:—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John I. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co. se31-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.
Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au22-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

CHARLES C. BAILEY,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
No. 179 Liberty street,
au4 PITTSBURGH, PA.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT COOK, PETTIT & CO'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street.
100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
300,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
200,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
50,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOS. S. DILWORTH.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield.
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
se27 No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEHL.
JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SARL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second, Pittsburgh.
jn1

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between J. H. and N. P. SAWYER, under the style of R. C. & J. M. SAWYER, is this day, mutually dissolved.
The business will be continued under the old firm name by
N. P. SAWYER.
September 1st, 1864. oct8-1f

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATEMAN
EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Cornices and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

PRODUCE—
11 kegs prime Apple Butter,
3 " Butter,
25 bushels Potatoes,
just received and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.
oct

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

5-20 BONDS.

Treasury Department,
Washington, October 1, 1864.

SEALED OFFERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS DEPARTMENT, under the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, until the noon of FRIDAY, the 14th instant, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of forty millions of dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually, in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and payable in twenty years from November 1, 1864.

Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum including premium offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal (excluding premium) of the whole amount bid for, by each bidder, must be deposited, as a guaranty for the payment of subscriptions if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo, or with any National Deposit Bank which may consent to transact the business without charge, for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to the depositors by the officer or bank receiving them—the originals of which must be forwarded, with the offers, to this Department. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than the morning of October 14, as aforesaid. No offer, not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit, will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds, issued under this proposal, will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday, October 14th. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers. In cases of acceptance, bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers, at the cost of the Department, on final payment of installments. The deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installments paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer or bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice of the acceptance of offers, as follows: One half on the 20th October, and the balance, (including the premium and original two per cent. deposit,) on the 31st October.

The bonds will bear interest from November 1st. Interest on deposit, from their date to November 1st, will be paid by the Government in coin.

One half of the first installment, or twenty-five per cent. of accepted offers, may be paid, with accrued interest to October 14th, in the United States "Certificates of Indebtedness," but such certificates will be received in part payment of the first installment only.

Offers under this notice should be endorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous to the Government, is reserved by the Secretary.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
oct6-9t Secretary of the Treasury.

U. S. COUPONS.
We are prepared to buy
U. S. Coupons, due January 1st, 1865.
Do. 10-40's " March 1st, 1865.
AT BEST RATES.
We tender our services to our friends and the public for the purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
at the Bankers' and Brokers' Board.
SEMPLE & JONES,
oct5-tw Bankers, Third and Wood streets.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes.
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.
AD. REINEMAN, Pres't.
au15-tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

U. S. INTEREST COUPONS.
10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,
Bought at best rates by
SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
au16-2m Wood and Third streets.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in November, 1863, is believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who may business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:
James Laughlin, Robert S. Hays, Thomas Bell, Thos. Wightman, Alex. Speer, F. O. Bailey, Alex. Bradley, Samuel Rea, Wm. R. Nimick.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.
For further particulars apply to
HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
jy20

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
au30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
182 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

REDUCTION.
26 Melodeons.
29 Cabinet Organs.
4 Second-hand Melodeons.
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN FACTORY PRICES.
Call at the subscriber's if you want to get an instrument cheap.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.

TO TAXPAYERS—PITT TOWNSHIP.—At a meeting of the School Board of Pitt township, held on September 10th, 1864, W. M. GORMLY was duly elected Treasurer of the County Fund Tax, under the call of the President for 40,000 mens; and it was further enacted that the Taxpayers be requested to call on the Treasurer and pay said Tax, immediately, and that a reduction 5 per cent. be allowed to all who desire to avail themselves of said privilege. By order of the Board,
WILLIAM DAVIS, President.
JAS. CASSIDY, Secretary.

In pursuance of the above appointment, the undersigned is prepared to receive said Tax, and as the time is limited for allowing the Taxpayers the 5 per cent., immediate attention thereto is urgently requested.
W. M. GORMLY, Treasurer.
oct4-2wd 271 Liberty street.

WASHITA OIL STONES and SLEPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN,
oct Wood street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
A valuable FARM, situated in Union Township, Washington County, one mile from Sanders' Landing, on the Monongahela River, and fifteen miles from Pittsburgh. Contains 208 Acres—140 cleared and under good cultivation, the remainder well timbered. Possesses every advantage desirable. Abundance of Fruit of various kinds—Plums, Cherries, &c. Two Apple Orchards, one containing 90 young Trees of choicest Fruit just commencing to bear. A large frame dwelling, a never failing well at the door, and an excellent spring a few rods from the same. A frame barn and a new frame tenant house. Easy of access to market, convenient to blacksmith shops, mills, schools, churches and post offices, being within 1½ miles of two of each. For further particulars inquire of SARAH HINDMAN,
oct3-3t on the premises.

FOR RENT—
A Fine Well Lighted ROOM, 32x40 feet, on First Floor, with the best of Steam Power.
Apply at
ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
oct1-tf 122 Third street.

SMITH'S
WHEELING BREWERY
FOR SALE.

Being desirous of retiring from active business I have determined to dispose of my old established "Wheeling Brewery" and Malting Establishment, now in successful operation, together with the stock on hand, which is sufficient to enable a purchaser to proceed with the business without interruption, consisting in part of

ALES, MALT HOPS, BARRELS, COOPER'S STUFF, TEAMS and FIXTURES,

everything in complete order and capable of brewing twenty thousand barrels of ale and malting forty thousand bushels of barley per season. The buildings comprise the large brick Brewery, with the cellar and vaults complete, and Malt House brick Cooper's Shop, capable of turning out

One Hundred Barrels per Week,

seven dwelling houses for employees, realizing an annual rent of five hundred dollars, large stable, bag room, wash house and office, all lighted with gas manufactured on the premises.

The old established reputation of my Ales and Malt in the East, West and south, and the regular cash customers for all I have been able to manufacture, with the increasing demand for Malt Liquors, makes it one of the most desirable opportunities that could be offered to a reliable party to engage in the business with a certain prospect of realizing a fortune in a few years.

Terms of Sale:

As to real estate, one-fourth cash, the balance in one, two and three years, with interest, secured by mortgage on the premises. As to personal property, one-fourth cash, the balance in three, six and nine months.

If not disposed of at private sale before the 20th day of October, of which due notice will be given in the papers containing this advertisement, I will then on that day offer the same at public sale.
oct6-td GEO. W. SMITH.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE,
Being No. 18 WYLIE STREET. Lot has a front on Wylie street of 20 feet, and extends back 80 feet to a 4 foot alley, on which are erected a fine Three Story Brick Dwelling with Basement, containing Twelve Rooms with a good Basement, suitable for a Doctor, near to Fifth street. Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO.
oct7

CHOICE VILLAGE RESIDENCE.
A new two-story Brick DWELLING high Attic Mansard Roof, Slate and Metal; finished in the best possible manner; doors walnut; frames oak; staircase oak, with walnut panellings; well-papered walls, and every convenience in the way of closets, &c., situated in the village of
NEW BRIGHTON,
on the second bank, on a lot 150 by 700 feet.
The grounds are highly cultivated and improved, and abound with choice varieties of Grapes, Fruit and Ornamental trees and shrubbery.
The property is convenient to the Railroad station, about five minutes' walk and is in the midst of dwellings of a similar class.
Access by railroad from and to Pittsburgh by seven trains each day daily at the moderate expense by commutation ticket, of $20 per quarter. Possession immediately.
Further particulars upon application to
S. S. BRYAN,
se28 Broker and Insurance Agent.

FOR SALE—
165 feet 6 in. Cast Iron Flange Pipe;
175 feet 3 in. Cast Iron Flange Pipe;
2 3 in. Cast Iron Elbows.
Enquire at
sel0-tf No. 11 WOOD STREET.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the Point, on said river, having a front on said river of 227 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Carnegie estate, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and gas and building thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to
MARY ANN TUSTIN, on the premises, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
au8-tf No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND DESIRABLE locations for country seats around East Liberty is now offered for sale, fronting on Highland Avenue about 400 feet, and containing 2 acres more or less, situate near the residence of A. W. Bradley, Esq., and others, and is susceptible of the finest improvement. There is on the place a two story brick house, spring house, barn, &c., all in good order; also, a fine orchard of young trees, mostly bearing. This property, if desired, will be divided into two or four portions, to suit purchasers. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of
G. S. BATES,
au8 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For s

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B. SEMPLE, Prest. | J. R. McCUNE, V. Prest.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11 A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 14, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 6s of 1881, (ex. coup.,) at	101¼	102
U. S. 5-20s " "	101¾	102
U. S. 10-40s	98	.....
Allegheny County 6s	80½	.....
Pittsburgh 6s	77¼	.....
Connellsville 6s	84½	.....
Birmingham Gas	32½	.....
Citizens' Insurance	60¼	.....
Allegheny Insurance	27	.....
Birmingham Bridge		60
Allegheny Valley R. R.		10
Connelsville R. R. (interest)	12½	16
Pittsburgh and Steubenville		12
Steubenville and Indiana	11	12
Allegheny & Manchester	60	60
Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank	50½	.....
German Trust Bank	38	.....
2d National Bank	110	.....
Allegheny Bank	88	.....
Lucesco	24	.....
Dalzell Oil	9¾	9¾
Columbia	68	70
Stella	95	.....
Federal		1¼
Acme	16	.....
Fleming & Blood		4¾
Phillips	6½	.....
Eldorado		2¾
Merchants		⅛
Oil Basin	11	.....
Allegheny Valley Oil		7¾
Germania		.....
National Copper	39	.....
Northwestern Copper	10	.....

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

[Bank and other officers are requested to correct any errors or supply omissions in this table.]

BANKS.

Par Val.	Latest Sales.	Remarks.
100 Second National	.....	.....
100 Third National	108	.....
100 Fourth National	.....	.....
50 Exchange	72	Div. May 5 ₱ ct.
50 Citizens'	71	" " 5 "
50 Pittsburgh	89	" " 4 "
50 Allegheny	87½	" " 5 "
50 Mechanics	68	" " 3.75 "
50 Iron City	68	" " 5 "
50 Third Ward	61	" " 4 "
100 First National	.....	..... 3.75
100 First Nat'l, Allegheny	116	..... 6.00
50 Manchester Saving	49¾	" 4 ₱ ct.

INSURANCE.

10	Citizens	Div. June	60.00
25	Western	" May	42.50
25	Monongahela	" "	44.00
50	Enterprise	" "	44.00
50	Pittsburgh	" Aug.	44.00
25	Allegheny	" July	42.00
25	People's	" "	42.00
10	Penna	.....	.....

MISCELLANY.

25	Monongahela	Div. Sept.	5 ₱ ct.
50	St. Clair Street	" July	5 ₱ ct.
50	Diamond Street	" July	3 ₱ ct.
50	Mechanic Street	.....	.....
25	Birmingham	Div. July	$1 50

RAILROAD.

50	Allegheny Valley	No Div.	
50	Penna. Central	Div. May	4 ₱ ct.
100	Fort Wayne	" Oct.	2½ ₱ ct.
100	Cleveland	" April	4 ₱ ct.
50	Connellsville	No Div.	
50	do (interest)	"	
50	Steubenville	"	
50	Charleroi	"	
50	Hempfield	"	
50	Allegh'y & Manch'ter	"	
25	Birmingham	"	
10	Citizens	"	

GAS.

50	Pittsburgh	Div. July	$2 50
25	Allegheny	" May	$1 00
25	Birmingham	" June	5 ₱ ct.

OIL COMPANIES.

25	Lucesco	Div. Aug.	12 ₱ ct.
10	North American	"	
10	Dalzell	Div. Sept.	1 ₱ ct.
10	Allegheny and Phila.	Div. Sept.	2 ₱ ct.
50	Columbia	Div. Sept.	5 ₱ ct.
50	Iron City	"	
5	Horse Neck	"	
5	Stella	"	
5	Federal	"	
20	Acme	"	
5	Whitely Creek	"	
5	Fayette	"	
5	Story	"	
5	Fleming & Blood farm	Div. Oct.	2 ₱ ct.
10	Olmstead	"	
10	Rydal farm	"	
10	Planet	"	
5	Phillips	"	
5	Ohio Valley	"	
5	Eldorado	"	
5	Cherry Run Central	"	
10	Densmore	"	
10	Noble & Delamater	"	
5	Linden Oil Co	"	
	Ross Oil Co	Div. Sept.	1 ₱ ct.
		Div. Sept.	2 ₱ ct.

MISCELLANEOUS.

60	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	"	
50	Monongahela Navigation	Div. July	$2 50

BONDS.

	Allegheny County 5's	Coupons Jan'y & July.	
	Pittsburgh 6's	do	do
	do 5's	do	do
	Allegheny City 6's	do	do
	do 5's	do	do
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	do	do
	do 6 per cents	do April and Oct.	
	Connellsville R. R. 6's	do Feb'y and Aug.	
	Steub. R.R. 6's	.....	.....
	Alt. Co. Bounty 6's	.....	95
	Pitt tp. Bounty 6's	.....	89

FRIDAY, Oct. 14—P. M.

In the course of our rounds of inquiry in the Stock circles to-day we found ourselves in the new room of the Bankers & Brokers Board. Their former quarters were too small to accommodate the increased number of members, and they now have a large room furnished with desks, chairs, and carpeted, making it quite comfortable, and, with the addition of a fresh coat of paint now being put on, will soon present a handsome appearance.

The attendance of the members is, we learn, regular, and the operations satisfactory. Many sales occur outside of the Board in consequence of the offerings made at the regular call of the list, developing the wants and views of sellers and purchasers. Parties who may desire to either purchase or sell stock can give their order to a member of the Board, who will, when the particular stock is called, bid or offer to sell, as the case may be. This will invite from some other member a bid or offer, if there is any of the stock for sale or purchase; and if not, the offering appearing in our daily list will attract the attention of some one who will authorize his broker to act for him. We are informed that very many transactions occur now in consequence of the daily offerings at the Board, and that it has thus supplied a want, long felt here, of some facility of making a speedy sale or purchase of stocks at a fair price.

—Gold is again on the rampage, fluctuating, but having a decided tendency upward. As long as the rebellion continues, the heavy expenditures must be made, which increase the demand for paper money through the issues of the National Banks and the legal tenders. When the expenditures of the Government are reduced to such amount as is derived from the Revenues, then only may we look for a downward tendency of Gold. And this cannot happen until by the crushing of the rebellion our armies and navies can be withdrawn from active service.

The sooner the rebels are forced to submit the better for all who are suffering from the present inflation, and the worse for speculators in oils, stocks, produce, who would be ruined by a decline in Gold.

—The offerings at the Board to-day were principally of the solid and better kind of stocks. U. S. 7-30s sold at 102, and the 7-30s at 104. Dalzell oil stock brought 9¾, and Columbia 70.

—Our oil market to-day was firm with a tendency upwards. Heavy sales took place, mostly for the foreign market. Nine thousand barrels of refined, and two thousand five hundred and forty barrels of crude were disposed of at a slight advance. Holders are indifferent about selling at all, believing that by waiting a few days they will realize a handsome increase in price.

—Coal Oil shares yesterday, in Philadelphia, were more active and prices rather better, with sales of Oil Creek at 4¾; Densmore at 8¾; McElheny at 6; Noble and Delamater at 13; and Rock Oil at 4¾.

—At the second meeting of the New York Petroleum Stock Board, the following rates of commission were established for the purchase and sale of oil stocks: On all stocks bought or sold at $5 ₱ share and under, a commission of *five cents per share*; on all over $5 ₱ share, a commission of *ten cents per share*. The Board starts with a large reserve fund, to insure its standing and permanency, and has rented the commodious room on the first story of the building occupied by the Open Board of Brokers in Broad street.

At Chicago, on Monday, a meeting of grain dealers and commission merchants was held to consider the tax of one per-cent. on the gross sales of grain. The tax was generally considered a grievance, and the statement was made that it would exceed the total profit on the annual transactions, which are not transfers in the great majority of cases.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

October 13.

The sales at the auction warehouse were increased, amounting to 169 hogsheads; at the Tickett warehouse 72 hogsheads; at the Ninth street house 3 hhds were sold at $6 00 to $7 55, 21 hhds light lugs at $8 to $9 95, 12 hhds good lugs at $10 to $12 50, 8 hhds at $11 to $13 50, 1 hhd at $25, and 1 of shipping leaf at $35 50. At the Boone warehouse 13 hhds light lugs sold at $9 90 to $9 90, 2 hhds heavy lugs at $11 75 to $12 50, 3 hhds $12 75 to $17 50 and 4 of leaf at $21 75 to $24 75. At the Louisville warehouse 8 hhds common logs sold at $7 10 to $8 40, 1 hhd at $10 75, and 5 hhds at $13 50 to $22 75.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Saturday, October 15, 1864.

BUSINESS—As a general thing, business was dull. Buyers for most articles were shy. They seem to be waiting to see what might turn up. The receipts of produce was limited, and so was the demand, hence the one is in accordance with the other. The weather continues pleasant. Our rivers are falling slowly; there is, however, plenty of water for business. The tonnage in port at present is large; in fact, it is far in excess of the wants of the mercantile community, and boats have to wait some time before they are able to accumulate a paying trip. So far they have worked together harmoniously. We hope they may continue to do so. Occasionally an outsider will come in and refuse to wait their turn, and are allowed to depart in peace. The regular boats pay no attention to them. The Nevada has arrived from St. Louis.—She has been in Government employ for some time. She had a miscellaneous freight. The Julia, as usual, arrived on time with a good trip. She will return to-day, at 4 P. M., for Zanesville. The Cincinnati packet Anna leaves to-day. She has the best of accommodations. The packet Roanoke is announced for St. Louis this day. The new steamer Spray is announced for the same port. The Leni Leoti leaves to-day for Nashville. The new steamer Centralia and the Iron City are both up for St. Louis.

Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

APPLES—The market has undergone no change for some days past, the receipts being fully up to the demand. Sales 100 barrels from store at $2 62½ per bbl.

WHISKY—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Small lots of city rectified were disposed of at $1 75 per gal.

ONIONS—Were in moderate request at $2 50 ₱ bush.

TURNIPS—Are coming in freely. They sell at $1 00 per bush.

GRAIN—The market for some time past has been dull, the sales made being principally in a small way, to meet the wants of the home trade. Wheat may be quoted at the old figures, viz: White, $1 85; Red, $1 75; a choice lot would probably command a slight advance. Oats were dull with sales at depot at 80@82c; sales of 600 bush from store at 85@87c. Prices for corn were irregular, buyers are waiting for a decline, we quote nominal at $1 60. Rye—The last sale reported was at $1 50 per bush.

GROCERIES—The market was inactive, buyers ask a larger decline than holders are inclined to submit to, hence we have but few sales to record, viz: Coffee—Market dull, the sales partake of a retail character, 25 bags Rio sold at 40@45c. Sugars were steady but not active; sales of 5 hhds Porto Rico at 22¾@23c; 12 hhds Cuba at 21@22c. Crushed—Sales at 27½@28c; sales of 15 hhds "B" Coffee at 29½c. Syrups are steady but not active; sales 10 bbls or "Loverings" at $1 40 per gallon.

RICE—Has slaughtered; sales of 15 sacks at 15c.

SALT.—We note sales 300 bbls. from store at $3 00.

FLOUR—The market was inactive. Holders are not disposed to give way, this makes buyers confine their purchases to lots to meet their immediate wants, hence we have but few sales to record. Prices were nominal. Extra, $9 75@10 00; Extra Family, $10 50@10 75 ₱ bbl.

HAY.—The market was unchanged. Sales of 11 loads at the scales at $35@41; sales of 25 bales on the wharf at $35 00 ₱ ton.

BUTTER was in fair demand. A number of small lots were disposed of at 36@40c; the latter for choice.

SOAP AND CANDLES.

Mould and Dipped Candles.....23c per lb
Chrystalline do .....35c "
Star Candles.....45c "
Chemical Family Soap.....6c "
Common Rosin Soap.....13c "
Palm and German Soap.....15c "
Oppodeldock Soap .....20c "
Yankee Notion Family Woman Soap.....5c per bar
Yellow Detersive Soap.....16c "
Castile and Variegated Toilet Soap.....20c per lb
Barber Soap.....$3 60 per doz. caskes.

The chemical, Variegated Fruit, Winslow, castile, yellow, detersive, oppodeldock, and barber soaps are made by no other firm than Sawyers, in this city.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Saturday, Oct. 15, 1864.

Business in the oil way was active, with a heavy day's operations in Refined. The Eastern dealers seems to have made a discovery, the sales were the largest we have reported for many days. Gold advanced yesterday in New York, and oil underwent a similar operation in Pittsburgh and Oil City. The advance was general on both descriptions. Parties that sold early in the day done well. Those that held off until the afternoon done better As all done well there can be no cause of complaint. The New York market was firm at a slight advance on both descriptions. The receipts of oil by the Allegheny river was very light, only 411 bbls. Part of the sales made where of lots that have not yet arrived. Brokers report it hard to find boats requiring a point with difficulty. As is always the case, buyers yesterday were plenty. On the other hand holders had things all their own way. They seemed careless about selling at the present rates and were inclined to ask a further advance —talked about wanting a cent per gallon advance. Such is life among the oil dealers One party wants a higher horse to-day, whilst in a few days the other party will be found in charge of the same animal. Each have their own way of doing business. Yesterday the refiners done the lions share of the transactions, some 9,000 barrels of oil was disposed of, all of which goes out of this market, whilst the largest portion goes to foreign countries. We set the market firm with the advantages on the side of holders. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

REFINED OIL—The market was firm with a large inquiry for exporting purposes. An advance was established in Bonded, whilst Free Oil was unchanged. Sales 2,500 bbls Brilliant Bonded, delivered in Philadelphia, at 55c—an advance. 1,000 bbls, City brand, delivered in Philadelphia, and viewed the 15th and 20th of November, at buyers' option, Bonded, 68c; 1,000 bbls do, immediate delivery in Philadelphia at 52c Bonded; 2,500 bbls delivered on the spot—the cars were withheld; 1,000 bbls Bonded City branded at 53c, and 2,000 bbls do 52½—all Bonded and for immediate delivery.

CRUDE OIL—The amount to cooperate in was not large. The sales reported amount to 2,500 bbls, as follows: 350 bbls in bulk at 24½c. Later in the day a lot of 2,250 bbls changed hands at 25c, packages to be exchanged or returned. Later we note a sale of 50 bbls on the wharf at 26c, packages returned.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher Bros	289	R Wrea	95
Dune'n, Dunlap & Co	59		
Total			444

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.

OIL GOING EAST.

North American Co, 225 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Lucesco Co, 143 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 71 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

M M Knox, 56 bbls benzole, for N. Y.

Whiteman & Co, 69 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Toledo Lumber Market.

October 13.

LUMBER.—1st Clear, $50; 2d Clear, $45; 3d Clear Box, $40; Stock Boards, $25; Common Boards, $23; Culled Boards, $16; Fencing, $23; Cull Fencing, $16; Flooring Strips, $24; 2d do, $44; Joist, Scantling and Timber, 18 feet and under, $35; A 18 feet and over, Sawed Sidings, $25 50; No. 1 do, Sawed Shingles, $3 50; Clear and Second Dressed Flooring, $45; Common Dressed Flooring, $36; Common Dressed Siding, $22; Second and Clear Dressed Siding, $30; Dressed Stock Common 12 inch, $28; Dressed Common Boards, $25; Lath, $4 50.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA—Wm Pancoast, 12 bbls apples; Frank Vangorder, 8 do do; Jno Herbert, 30 do do; Jno Gibbs, 20 bbls flour; Spencer & McKay, 14 empty ale bbls, 91 do do hf bbls, 205 sks barley, 241 do do; Duquesne & Barker, 8 empty ale bbls; J McAlpin, 25 bbls apples, 71 sks oats; W P Bissell & Co, 5 bbls flax seed, 3 sks do, 1 bbl of sks; J & W Fairley, 221 sks oats; Noble, Angel & Co, 20 sks wheat; Gordon & Hollister, 2 do timothy seed; R G Hendly, 8 empty bbls, 7 bbls do, 1 keg; A Swaney, 5 empty kgs and bxs; W R Wardwell, 1 box; H Riddle, 1 coop of fowls, 2 pkgs sundries; Burke & Barnes, 1 safe; Pollock, Dilworth & Co, 1 box of fine; John McCullough, 20 bales of hay; Sami Frich, 1 box; Capt J Poe, 1 bbl apples; John Cotter, 4 pkgs of sundries.

Zanesville.

PER JULIA—Clarke & Co, 725 bbls flour, 8 hhds tobacco, 13 sks of apples, 1 box do, 25 sks seeds, 20 bbls eggs, 1 sack wool, 4 kegs butter, 1 barrel tallow, 2 bbls seeds; Jas Gardner, 100 bbls flour; Voeghtly & Kopp, 50 bags do; G Meier, 6 pkgs sundries; Head & Metzgar, 2 hf chests tea; Josiah Rhodes, 21 pkgs ale, 3 empty do; A Millsaken & Co, 12 dozen chairs; Joshua Splane, 15 do, do; Mrs Maria Frazer, 2 bbls potatoes; Richardson, Harley & Co, 34 bbls oil; Brewer, Burk & Co, 67 do; J C Tilton, 2 do; L M Edgerton, 22 bbls apples; Ardesco Oil Co, 225 oil bbls; Flaccus, Feil & Co, 10 sks scraps; Jordan, Hollister & Co, 1 bbl eggs; Allen, Cordell & Co, 1 box pickles, 13 sks oats, 1 keg beeswax, lot of scrap iron; W P Beck & Co, 5 pkgs sundries; J Kaiser, 7 bbls cider; T Laughlin, 1 box butter; W P Richardson, 3,700 feet lumber; H J Brice, 400 do; Owner, 200 doz brooms.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.—D McGarrah, 18 bags cucumbers; Martin, O & B, 1 car iron; C Wiley, 95 bushels oats; B Stewart, 25 do potatoes; Mrs Boxter, 22 do do; O Ferson & Co, 26 sacks wheat; S & J Crothers, 2 sacks corn; H Tibbott, 75 bush potatoes; J Skillen, 25 do do; J Bryan, 27 do oats; F Preston, 6 bbls apples; A Weaver, 5 bbls and 5 bags do; Owner, 20 sacks oats; Leslie, 20 bush potatoes; McMath, 9 bush tomatoes; M Pfeifer, 11 bush apples; Mr Richardson, 17 do do; W Dunn, 4 bbls and 3 bags and 4 baskets potatoes and apples; C Lee, 14 bush apples and potatoes; H Hinley, 21 bbls apples; Hess, 4 baskets potatoes; Mrs Ruckenagh, 22 bush potatoes; Klingsmith, 9 boxes butter, 5 do eggs, lot hides, &c; James Hankins, 19 bags eggs, 2 do feathers, 5 bbls eggs; S Wilson, 5 bags chesnuts.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—M Terry, 28 bales hops; Tate & Seville, 12 pumps; Craig & Bro's, 12 pumps; Murtland & Co., 10 bbls tobacco; Lippencott & Co., 6 boxes axes; Hussey, Wells & Co., 584 ht. brooms; Bryce & Co., 50 bbls sand; Plunkett & Co., 100 do do; C Van Buren, 15 box safe; Godfrey & Clarke 8 sks rags; L H Vogle, 5 bbls apples.

Per Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.—J Rhodes, 2,000 bags barley; J S Leggett & Co, 1 car wheat; W McKeown, 40 bbls oil; Lambert & Shipton, 40 bbls high wines; D R Galway, 100 do do.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market

Oct. 15, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.

	₱ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅝ to 1 inch	8½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	8¾
1½ to 1¾, by ⅝ to ¾ inch	8¾
1¼ to 1¾ by ⅝ to ¾ inch	9

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	8¾
1¼ to 1¾, by ¼ and 5-16 inch	9
⅞ to 1¼, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9¼
½ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½

HORSE SHOE.

⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	9¼

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¾ to 8 inch	9¾
1¾ and 2	9¾
1¼ and 1½	10
1 and 1¼	10¼
⅞ inch	10½
¾ inch	11¼
⅝ inch	12½
½ inch	13

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	8½	⅞ and 9-16 inch	9
2¼ to 2¾	8¾	⅝ to 7-16 inch	9¼
2¾ to 3¼ inch	9	5-16 inch	9½
3¼ to 4 inch	9½	¼ inch	9¾
⅞, ¾ and ⅝ inch	8¾	3-16 inch	12

OVAL IRON.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	8¾	¼ inch	9¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	9	⅛ inch	9½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	9	¼ inch	9¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	9¼	⅛ inch	10

SHEET.

No. 16 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11¼
" 25 and 26	11¾
" 27	11¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra

PLATES.

8-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	10
Plow Slabs	9½
" Wings	9½

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1¼ to 2, by ½ to ⅝ inch	9
1¼ by ⅝ and 7-16 inch	9¼
1¼ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	9½
1¼ by ¾ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	8½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	16

NAILS.

	₱ keg		₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails	9 12½	20 Fine	11 37½
8d and 9d	9 37½	7-8 in. Lining	11 87½
6d and 7d	9 62½	Clinch	10 62½
4d and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
3d	10 37½		
Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
7d	10 13	⅞ inch	11 88
8d	9 88	1 inch	11 13
10d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 63
12d	9 63	1½ inch	10 38
16d	9 63	1¾ inch	9 88
Finishing.		2 inch	9 88
6d	10 63	Tobacco.	
8d	10 38	8d	9 88
10d	10 13	10d	9 63
12d	10 13	20d	9 38
16d	10 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

Terms—60 days credit or 5 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

Pittsburgh Glass Market.

WINDOW GLASS.

CITY BRANDS—SINGLE STRENGTH.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5 40	Box.
8x10	5 75	"
8x11 to 10x12	6 10	"
10x13 to 10x14	6 50	"
8x15 to 12x16	6 85	"
11x18 to 14x18	7 30	"
15x19 to 14x22	7 80	"
10x24 to 16x24	8 65	"
17x24 to 14x28	9 35	"
10x30 to 24x16	10 10	"
17x17 to 20x14	11 10	"
20x11 to 12x24	13 00	"
20x14 to 20x14	14 40	"
10x15 to 20x15	17 25	"

DOUBLE THICKNESS.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$10 80	Box.
8x10	11 50	"
8x11 to 10x14	13 10	"
8x15 to 12x16	15 70	"
15x20 to 16x28	17 25	"
20x12 to 22x14	21 60	"
10x16 to 20x18	23 40	"
20x14 to 20x18	28 80	"
16x20 to 20x20	36 00	"

Pittsburgh Lumber and Timber Market.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
Saturday, October 15, 1864.

The late rise in the Allegheny and tributaries has brought a large amount of lumber to this market—fully three million feet of boards, besides a few lots of timber.

BOARDS—The market has been quite active, selling readily at $25 in the raft. The principal inquiry is for disposal of here, and the balance floated to the lower markets.

SHINGLES—Were scarce, and sold readily at $6 00@6 50 ₱ M.

TIMBER—The market was dull. The only sales making was in choice long timber at 22@ 25c per cubic foot. Common was dull and altogether neglected.

Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Block Tin Market.

PITTSBURGH Oct. 15.

The market during the week was dull with a limited demand. Prices have declined. The present rates per box are:

I C—10x14	$23 00
I X—10x14	28 00
I C—12x12	21 50
I X—12x12	26 50
I C—14x20	30 00
I C—14x20	30 00

BLOCK TIN ₱ lb.

Block Tin	68c	Bar	70c
Zinc Sheets	9@c	Spelter Slabs	25c

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

Oct. 15, 1864.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured was never better than at the present time. The following are the current prices:

X Ale in casks	$10 00	X Ale half barrels	$5 50
XX do	11 00	XX do do	6 00
India do	13 00	India do do	6 50
Porter do	9 00	Porter do do	5 00

Three dollars in addition to the above will be charged for barrels and two dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return

Pittsburgh Leather Market.

October 15, 1864.

The demand for leather was active, and prices have further advanced. The following are the present rates, but how long they will continue, we have no means of ascertaining:

Red Sole	48@49
Harness	48@50
Oak	58@62

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

PITTSBURGH, October 15, 1864.

The demand was fair and sales regular, at the following:

Braziers' ₱ lb, cash and time	70 @72c
Bar and Bolt, ₱ lb, cash	70 @72
Ingots, ₱ lb, cash	85
Copper Bottoms, 1 inch, c. off for cash	85
Brass Kettles, 5 ₱ ct. off for cash	85

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

Oct. 15, 1864.

The market was firm at the late advance, viz

Water, ₱ lb	10 cts.	Soda	12 cts.
Butter	12	Sugar	15
Boston	12		

Pittsburgh Hide Market.

Oct. 15, 1864.

The market during the week was firm with a good demand. Prices have advanced a shade. The following figures are up to last evening:

Green Hides	13 @14
Dry Flint Hides	21 @—

Louisville Produce Market.

October 13.

The flour market appears to be fully sustained, with sales of extra family brands in lots at $10, from store, and sales of fancy brands at $10 75 in lots, and $11 50 at retail. We quote good superfine at $8 75 to $9 50. Wheat is rather in demand to fill contracts for flour, with a sale of 1,600 bushels prime red from store, at $1 90. From wagons the sales have ranged from $1 55 to $1 65 for common, and $1 70 to $1 75 for choice red. No prime wheat in market. Old corn from wagons $1 20@1 45. Oats range from 70c to 75c from the country, and 80@85c from store. Rye $1 25@1 35 per bushel, and Barley $1 75@1 85. Offals at the mills range from $25 per ton for bran, to $45 to $50 for middlings. Shipstuff and shorts $30 to $40 per ton. Cornmeal kiln dried, scarce at $1 60 for common, and $1 80 per bushel for bolted.

In groceries we hear of no large sales to-day but quote Rio Coffee in lots at 40c, sales of yellow and hard. Coffee Sugar at 26 to 27c in hds. New Orleans Sugar in hds ranges from 22 to 23c, as to quality, while inferior island sugars are quoted at 20@22c. Sales of yellow refined at 26c, and Coffee Sugar 26@27c; hard sugars, refined white, &c., standard quality are quoted at 28@29c, with small sales. Plantation Molasses at $1 15, in barrels, and $1 25, in small packages per gallon. Syrups range from $1 25 to 1 45 per gallon. Good Rice scarce at $15@16c.

Provisions quiet and stocks light, there being no mess pork or plain hams in the hands for sale. Bacon shoulders we quote at 19½@20c; clear ribbed sides 23½c, and clear sides 25@24c, as to package and quality; hams, sugar cured, range from 24@25c; choice breakfast bacon sells at 24c in canvas. Lard in tierces range from 18@20c as to quality, with a sale of 80 tierces at 18c, while in small lots from store it is held at 21@22c. No prime keg lard in first hands.

Toledo Market.

October 13.

The market has ruled quite active, and sales of wheat amounted to about 40,000 bush at an advance of 5 to 6c. Corn market steady. In regard to the price of oats parties disagree; the figures on Monday were offered but refused. Rye is dull and nominal, on account of city brewers having withdrawn from the market.

Flour—Fine, $5 75 to 6 50; superfine, $7 to 7 50; extra, $8 to 8 25; double extra and fancy, $8 50 to $10. Rye flour, $7 50. Offered freely on Change but no sales transpired.

Wheat—Sales on Change: 1,000 bush Amber Michigan at 165c; 1,000 bush No 1 Red at 160c; 3,000 bush No 2 Red at 155c; 3,000 bush No 2 Red at 156c; 2,000 bush, 2,000 bush, and 1,000 bush No 2 Red, all at 155c.

Corn—Sale 2,000 bush No 1 mixed at 125c; 700 bush white at 125c 332 bush yellow at 123c per bush.

Oats—Buyers offer 59c.

Rye—No inquiry.

Barley—Dull an nominal, and it is difficult to fix quotations.

Seeds—Clover $10; Timothy $4; Flax $2.

Pittsburgh Leather Market.

October 15, 1864.

The demand for leather was active, and prices have further advanced. The following are the present rates, but how long they will continue, we have no means of ascertaining:

Red Sole	48@49
Harness	48@50
Oak	58@62

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

PITTSBURGH, October 15, 1864.

The demand was fair and sales regular, at the following:

Braziers' ₱ lb, cash and time	70 @72c
Bar and Bolt, ₱ lb, cash	70 @72
Ingots, ₱ lb, cash	85
Copper Bottoms, 1 inch, c. off for cash	85
Brass Kettles, 5 ₱ ct. off for cash	85

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

Oct. 15, 1864.

The market was firm at the late advance, viz

Water, ₱ lb	10 cts.	Soda	12 cts.
Butter	12	Sugar	15
Boston	12		

Pittsburgh Hide Market.

Oct. 15, 1864.

The market during the week was firm with a good demand. Prices have advanced a shade. The following figures are up to last evening:

Green Hides	13 @14
Dry Flint Hides	21 @—

Louisville Produce Market.

October 13.

The flour market appears to be fully sustained, with sales of extra family brands in lots at $10, from store, and sales of fancy brands at $10 75 in lots, and $11 50 at retail. We quote good superfine at $8 75 to $9 50. Wheat is rather in demand to fill contracts for flour, with a sale of 1,600 bushels prime red from store, at $1 90. From wagons the sales have ranged from $1 55 to $1 65 for common, and $1 70 to $1 75 for choice red. No prime wheat in market. Old corn from wagons $1 20@1 45. Oats range from 70c to 75c from the country, and 80@85c from store. Rye $1 25@1 35 per bushel, and Barley $1 75@1 85. Offals at the mills range from $25 per ton for bran, to $45 to $50 for middlings. Shipstuff and shorts $30 to $40 per ton. Cornmeal kiln dried, scarce at $1 60 for common, and $1 80 per bushel for bolted.

In groceries we hear of no large sales to-day but quote Rio Coffee in lots at 40c, sales of yellow and hard. Coffee Sugar at 26 to 27c in hds. New Orleans Sugar in hds ranges from 22 to 23c, as to quality, while inferior island sugars are quoted at 20@22c. Sales of yellow refined at 26c, and Coffee Sugar 26@27c; hard sugars, refined white, &c., standard quality are quoted at 28@29c, with small sales. Plantation Molasses at $1 15, in barrels, and $1 25, in small packages per gallon. Syrups range from $1 25 to 1 45 per gallon. Good Rice scarce at $15@16c.

Provisions quiet and stocks light, there being no mess pork or plain hams in the hands for sale. Bacon shoulders we quote at 19½@20c; clear ribbed sides 23½c, and clear sides 25@24c, as to package and quality; hams, sugar cured, range from 24@25c; choice breakfast bacon sells at 24c in canvas. Lard in tierces range from 18@20c as to quality, with a sale of 80 tierces at 18c, while in small lots from store it is held at 21@22c. No prime keg lard in first hands.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDA